The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,119 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1884.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
M. Malwa	2959	500	A. C. Loggin......	22d July
L. Ravenna........	3372	700	E. Stewart........	29th „
— Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson.	5th Aug.
L. Assam	3038	506	S. F. Cole	12th „
M. Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	19th „
L. Sutlej	4194	750	A. H. Johnson ...	26th „
— Lombardy	2726	508	W. E. Thompson	2nd Sept
L. Peshawur	3900	600	E. J. Baker........	9th „
M. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.....	16th „
				FRIDAY.
L. Ballaarat.......	4752	750	P. S. Tomlin	26th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta. Those marked M proceed direct to London via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1884
[illegible]ES	4431	750	W. B. Anderson..	24th July.
[illegible]LLA.........	3660	700	W. Barratt	8th Aug.
NEPAUL	3534	600	H. Wyatt	22nd Aug.
Ancona	3128	600	R. G. Murray	5th Sept.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 28, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 18 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, May 29, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5000	750	1st Aug.
CHINA	5000	850	1st Sept.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer COLOMBO 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th July. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail).......... 1st class £ [illegible]
Via Dieppe .... 1st class „ [illegible]
Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage tickets.
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,000	600	29th July.
PANDORA...........	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th Aug.
BERENICE...........	G. B. Verona ..	3,800	550	29th Sept.
ELEKTRA (new)...	B. Gelcich.......	4,100	600	29th Oct.
MEDUSA.............	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	29th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI........	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.......	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	HP.	To sail. 1884.
BERENICE...........	G.B. Verona..	3,500	550	28th July.
ELEKTRA (new)...	B. Gelcich......	4,100	600	28th Aug.
MEDUSA.............	G. Ragusin....	3,500	550	28th Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 30, 1884.

CLAN LIE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	
CLAN McGREGOR ...	3,000..	Macalister..	about 25th July.
CLAN CAMERON	2,500..	Kewly....... „	5th Aug.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000..	Macmahon . „	25th „
CLAN DRUMMOND..	3,000..	Beer.......... „	5th Sept.
CLAN OGILVIE	2,500..	Nelson........ „	15th „

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address, THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

T. DREWET, M.E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER, SURVEYOR AND VALUER, ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY, MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED.
MACHINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted
SOLE AGENT IN INDIA FOR
HODGART'S PATENT COTTON PRESSES.
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS.
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,977 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 23rd July, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 21st July, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrain, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on 14th August, 1884, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S.S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd July, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th July, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each

Cash, Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

ANTIDOLORICON

A CURE FOR HEAD-ACHE, NEURALGIA SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

BEING solid in form, it is simple and cleanly in application, and affords great relief by being gently rubbed over the painful part.—Cash Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AD INNVALIDS

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in cow's milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.
Small Bottles ....Re.	0 14
Large Bottles .... „	1 8

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District orignally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have grained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Cash.
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA	1 lb. pkt.	R 0 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE...	2 lb. pkt. „	2 0
KOUSANIE PEKOE	2 lb. pkt. „	3 0
KOUSANIE ORANGE PEKOE	1 lb. pkt. „	1 10
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG	2 lb. pkt. „	2 12
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG	5 lb. catty „	6 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE	2 lb. pkt. „	2 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE	5 lb. catty „	6 12

(Special Wholesale Terms to the Trade.)

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MORNY-CHATEAUNEUF,

TABLE MINERAL WATER, superior to any hitherto introduced for tropical climates.

THE "MORNY" WATER stimulates the appetite, renders the digestion easy by augmenting the secretions of gastric juice. As A. Bernard has shown, it regulates the alvine secretions, and thus renders the circulation more active; under its influence one experiences a feeling of vigour and comfort, and by dissolution of the uric acid it causes the perspiration and urine to be more alkaline. Its diuretic properties are incontestable. The agreeable flavour of the "Morny" Water must make it admittedly the most wholesome of daily beverages, and it has not only great dietetic value, but when mixed with Champagne or Bordeaux, it greatly enhances the flavour of those wines. Mixed with warm milk, it is recommended to dyspeptic people as an early morning drink, and with fruit syrups it forms a delicious beverage after meals. To sum up, the "Morny" Water satisfies all the conditions of Hygiene as best understood. The success of this spring is without precedent; IN ONE YEAR IT HAS OBTAINED THE FIRST PLACE AMONG TABLE WATERS. No more Ancemia. Morny-Chateauneuf brings health to all.

Case of 50 litre bottles, Rs. 20.
DISCOUNT TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS :
KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

FINE BREAKFAST CLARET.

St. Julien Medoc, quarts	......Rs.11	per doz.
Do. do. pints	.... „ 6	„ „
Superior Medoc, quarts	.... „ 16	„ „
Do. do. pints	.... „ 9-8	„ „

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
"LAVENDER WATER"

IS an exquisite perfume, prepared with the finest English Lavender, combined with other pleasing ingredients, and free from the sickly odour of most ordinary perfumes.

Price, Rs. 2 and 3-8 per bottle.

"FRAGRANT DENTALINE"

is a delicately flavoured mouth-wash, has the effect of hardening the gum, cleansing the teeth, and preventing tartar.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

"LIME-JUICE AND GLYCERINE"

effectually cleanses the skin of the head, promotes the growth of the hair, causing it to be soft and glossy.

Price per bottle, As. 14 and Re. 1-8.

BAY RUM AND GLYCERINE HAIR-WASH

COMBINES the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief perfume with the uses of a really good Hair-douche.

It possesses wonderfully stimulating properties, and promotes the growth of the hair without having any injurious effect on the skin.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 19.
GRAND RECEPTION
AND
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF
E. A. GLOVER AND MISS M. BURTON'S
HUMOUROUS AND NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY'S.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CLAN MACGREGOR, arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th July, 1884.

BILLIARD TABLES and KIT of GEORGE WRIGHT & Co.'s MANUFACTURE, FOR SALE at cheap prices and on easy terms, which can be learnt on application personally or by letter to

WM. WATSON & Co.
28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June last, at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, will be payable on application, on and after the 17th instant, to registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1884.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BOOTH & Co.,
Managers.
Bombay, 16th July, 1884.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in Bell Lane for Rs. 30, and a furnished Residence in Oak Lane for Rs. 60. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

POONA.—TO BE LET, furnished, from 1st August, for 3 months, a large Bungalow in Civil Lines, consisting of drawing and dining rooms, four bed rooms, four bath rooms, very large verandah, stabling for four horses, coach-house, servants' houses and a good garden, with the use of a carriage and pair and a new piano. For particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF EAST DECCAN LINE FOR GOODS TRAFFIC.

NOTICE is hereby given that the line of Railway from HOTGI to GADAG, a distance of 173¾ miles, will be OPENED for Goods Traffic on the 1st August, 1884.

The Stations on this line are :—

Hotgi,	Bijapur,	Bagalkot,
Tadval,	Jumnal,	Katgeri,
Lachyan,	Mulvad,	Badami,
Indi Road,	Telgi,	Alur,
Nimbal,	Alimati,	Mallapur,
Minchnal,	Karlimatti,	Hombal,
	and Gadag.	

For rates and other particulars, apply to the TRAFFIC MANAGER, Gadag.

G. M. STEWART,
Agent.
Poona, July 15, 1884.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price Re 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No. exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are warranted to last almost a life-time, and the entire satisfaction they give affords best proofs. Thousands of testimonials received from all parts of the world.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

OUTDOOR and PARLOUR GAMES, also Toys of every description.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

PATENT SILK ORNAMENTS, when applied to silk, satin, and other fabrics, have the appearance of beautifully finished hand painting.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

FRESH PRESERVED FRUITS, 2lbs. tins, Re. 1. Preserved Fish, Meats, Sausages, Jams, Ham, Bacon, and Cheese, at Byculla Co-operative Stores.

THE BACK BAY SWIMMING BATH will be closed from 7 a.m., to-day, until 8 a.m., on Saturday.

AMATEUR BILLIARD MATCH, WAVERLEY, 9-30, concession 350, To-night.

PARTNER WANTED, with Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000, to join a lucrative business. Apply EUROPA, care of this paper.

JUST RECEIVED Boys' Jersey Suits, good dark Navy Blue (fast colour), from Rs. 5 to Rs. 9 per suit.—Y. A. LACKA and Co.

WANTED, a competent Native Assistant Spinning Master, must have knowledge of English. Apply to Thackersey Mooljee, No. 12, Hummum-street.

COMPARE the prices and quality of our Watches with those of others, and you will never buy elsewhere.—KANNY and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 17, Hummum-street, Bombay.

WANTED, a good NATIVE SPINNING MASTER. Address "17," *Bombay Gazette.*

CEMENT.—White Brother's celebrated best Portland. In casks 375 lbs. net.—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

WANTED, a CLERK with a knowledge of Accounts. Must be a good writer. Salary Rs. 50 per month. Address "15," *Bombay Gazette.*

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

ROEDERER'S carte blanche Champagne, the brand used at the Byculla and Bombay Clubs, is obtainable at the godowns of Phipson & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

WANTED, a man well qualified to take charge of a small Spinning and Weaving Mill. A thoroughly competent Weaver perferred. Address "14," *Bombay Gazette.*

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED an experienced Contractor to supply the town of Morvi with Gas Light for about 500 lamps. For particulars, &c., apply to H. H. the Thakore Saheb, Morvi, Kathiawad.

LADIES' WALKING SHOES, just received from London and Paris. English make, cash, Rs. 11-8; credit, Rs. 12-8. French make, cash, Rs. 13-12; credit, Rs. 13.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

LOST, a Bunch of Keys, containing one large and one small Chubb's and several other small keys, on a split ring. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to S., office of this paper.

"VICTORESS" COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80; No. 7, Rs. 100.

J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE—Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttleworth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines. Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

TO CAPITALISTS, GUARDIANS, &c.—Required a partner with capital to open a splendid profitable business. Guaranteed a bona-fide investment. Native gentlemen not objected. Apply "S," this office.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Liberal distribution of profits for the past year. Endowment Assurances now effected payable at death or at age of 50 years. For rates, apply to KING, KING & Co.

WANTED, pair of Horses, 14 to 15 hands, used to run in single or double harness or for riding one to carry a lady and one to carry a gentleman. They must be sound, and free from vice. Reply stating price and where to be seen, R. A., care of this paper.

AN Engineer and Millwright of many years' experience in erecting and working Ginning, Pressing, cotton mill machinery is prepared to undertake erection of machinery by contract in Bombay or elsewhere on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to 'Enger,' care of *Bombay Gazette.*

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash.—PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

SUTTON'S
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin of Flower Seeds containing 16 packets including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea.	Portulaca.	Marigold.	Candytuft.
Mignonette.	Balsam.	Antirrhinum.	Aster.
Nasturtium.	Stocks.	Convolvulus.	Nemophila, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 3-12.

A tin of Flower Seeds containing 20 packets including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea.	Balsam.	Convolvulus.	Dianthus.
Mignonette.	Zinnia.	Candytuft.	Larkspur.
Nasturtium.	Poppy.	Aster.	Stock.
Nemophila.	Sweet William.	Phlox.	Marigold, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 5-8.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds containing 24 packets including the following varieties :—

Beans.	Cucumber.	Carrot, 2 sorts.	Parsley.
Beet.	Celery.	Lettuce.	Peas, 3 sorts.
Brocoli.	Cauliflower.	Mustard.	Radish, 2 sorts.
Cabbage.	Cress.	Onion.	Turnip, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 3-12.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds containing 40 packets including the following varieties :—

Beans.	Cress.	Kohl Rabi.	Peas.
Beet.	Carrot.	Leek, Onion.	Radish.
Borecole.	Cauliflower.	Lettuce.	Spinach.
Brocoli.	Celery.	Mustard.	Turnip.
Cabbage.	Cucumber.	Parsley.	V. Marrow, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 7-8.

The Seeds being specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve, unimpaired, the power of germination, and prevent disappointment.

We have MESSRS. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment with, in each instance, the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired,

Special Agents for MESSRS. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency—

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

SATINS! SATINS!! SATINS!!!

SPECIAL SHOW,
THIS DAY,
OF
DRESS SATINS
IN ALL THE NEWEST COLOURS,
At Re. 1-8 per yard,
Usual Price being Rs. 2-4 per yard.

COME EARLY OR SEND FOR PATTERNS.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear; the works are keyless and protected inside by a glass dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the hands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the watch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals :—

In open Crysta face case....................................	Rs. 25
In Hunting...	„ 30
In Semi-hunting	„ 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case................	„ 35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.

CLARETS AND BURGUNDIES.

Per doz. case. Cash. Rs. A.			Per doz. case. Credit. Rs. A.
11 8	* BORDEAUX, a light Wine, with good flavour	Gold Capsule	12 0
14 8	* MEDOC SUPERIEUR, a nice soft Wine, and *highly recommended*	Black „	15 0
17 4	* ST. EMILION, rich full flavoured Wine	Blue „	18 0
21 0	* ST. JULIEN, an elegant Wine, possessing fine bouquet	Violet „	22 0
22 13	* CHATEAU LAROSE, a very delicate silky Wine	Pink „	24 0
26 10	* CHATEAU MARGAUX, a delicious after-dinner Wine	Yellow „	28 0
28 8	* CHATEAU LEOVILLE, soft with rich bouquet	Green „	30 0
33 4	* CHATEAU LAFITE, very choice and possessing great body and fragrance.	Red „	35 0

We would call attention to our Clarets which are specially selected for INDIA from the choicest growths of the GIRONDE ONLY.

17 2	* BARSAC, delicate flavour	Yellow Capsule	18 0
22 12	* HAUT SAUTERNE, very choice	Gold „	24 0

BURGUNDIES—RED.

17 4	* Beaune, much recommended	Violet Capsule	18 0
22 0	* Volnay, a soft silky Wine	Green Capsule	23 0
29 8	* Chambertin, full-bodied with rich bouquet	Red Capsule	31 0

BURGUNDIES—WHITE.

17 0	* Chablis, light, delicate	Yellow Capsule	18 0
24 12	* Meursault, soft and fragrant	Gold Capsule...	26 0

* Wines in Pints Rs. 2 extra per case of 2 dozens.

On a purchase of *three cases* and upwards of one or different Brands we allow a Cash Discount of 12½ per cent., equal to 2 annas in the Rupee, off our Credit Rates.

MILITARY SQUARE,
BOMBAY.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND BOILER-MAKERS, &c.

WE are prepared to submit Plans and Estimates for all kinds of STRUCTURAL IRON WORK (and to erect the same in any part of India), also STEAM LAUNCHES of low draft and BOATS of all kinds. PORTABLE and FIXED ENGINES, PUMPS, ROLLED IRON BEAMS, IRON PLATES, BARS, ANGLES and TEES, CORRUGATED IRON, &c., can be supplied from our Stores in Bombay, or if the required sizes are not in stock, they can be imported expeditiously

Full particulars of our Stock, and of Specialities made by the Company, will be found in our Catalogue just published, which will be sent on application, as well as our Monthly Price-List of Goods subject to fluctuation in price

FINLAY, MUIR AND CO.,
AGENTS,
FORBES-STREET.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
3 PRIZE MEDALS AND 3 DIPLOMAS
WERE AWARDED TO
MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.

For the EXCELLENCE of their Watches and Clocks, as well as for the SUPERIORITY and FINISH of their Jewellery of all kinds, especially Finger-rings, both set with choice gems and plain, and Watch-chains manufactured at their BOMBAY HOUSE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to intimate the return of the above exhibits from Calcutta, comprising an immense variety of HIGH-CLASS WATCHES and costly and artistic Jewellery, and which, together with their home stock, forms one of the LARGEST and MOST VARIED DISPLAYS EVER EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN INDIA.

Their Goods have been appreciated by all who have favoured them with Orders, as attested not only by the MEDALS AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES AWARDED TO THEM AT THE DELHI AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITIONS, but as more practically confirmed by the YEARLY INCREASING DEMAND and patronage for which they have to thank their numerous customers.

EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

43 ESPLANADE-ROAD C. MARCKS & CO.
BOMBAY.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LIMITED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

AGENTS FOR

O. P. BROWEN'S NATURE'S HERBAL REMEDIES.—Acacian Balsam, Herbal Ointment, Renovating Pills, Restorative Assimilant, Malefern Vermifuge, Woodland Balm, Liver Invigorator, Blood Purifies, Catarrh Cure, and Complete Herbalist, or The People Their Own Physicians by the use of Nature's Remedies.

☞ Shakespearian Almanacs for 1884 will be sent free on application.

DR. D'ROOS' GREAT EUROPEAN REMEDIES.—Gutæ Vitæ, Linctus Sanctum, Life Pills, Renal Pills, and Medical Adviser on the Book of Practical Observation.

FELTOE AND SON'S SPECIALITE WHISKY.
SPECIALITE BRANDY.
SPECIALITE PORTWINE.
SPECIALITE SHERRY.
SPECIALITE LIME JUICE.

GRAEFENBERG'S FAMILY MEDICINES.—Vegetable Pills, Green Mountain Ointment, Sarsaparilla Compound, Children's Panacea, Eye Lotion, Fever and Ague Remedy, Health Bitters, Dysentery Syrup, Consumptive Balm, Uterine Catholicon, Pile Remedy, and Manual of Health.

☞ Almanacs for 1884 sent free on application.

DR. KIRBY'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS.—Phosphorus and Compound Pills, Permanganate of Potash Pill, Hazelwitch Suppositories, Sal-Mineralis, and The Book on the Remedial Value of Phosphorus.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC GOODS.—Electric Hair, Tooth, and Flesh Brushes; Electropathic Socks, London Galvanic Generator, Electric Tooth Charms, Electrictropathic Belts.

Rough on Corns, Health Renewer, Brain and Sexual Pills, Buchupaiba, Mother Swan's Worm Syrup, May Apple Liver Pills, Lung and Throat Balsam, Chapin's Constitution Bitter Syrup, Chapin's Injection Fleur, Fulvis Quieter or Nerve Power, &c., &c.

☞ Almanacs and Pamphlets for 1884 will be sent free on application.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey, colored and white piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

4 cases white mulls.
5 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey T. cloth.
2 cases white longcloth.
8 cases T. red prints, 40 yards.
5 casks black ink.
4 casks blacking.
On account of the concerned—
3 bales local made yarn, No. 20.
1 case collars, half squares, and muslin scarfs for ladies.
500 boxes Keeling's bar soap.
20 cases eau-de-cologne.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 17th July, 1884.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the following surveying instruments on account of whom it may concern :—

1 theodolite in mahogany case with tripod stand and staff, by Elliot Bros. of London.
1 quadrant in mahogany case with tripod stand and staff, by Elliot Bros. of London.
2 steam gauges, by Messrs. J. Shewell & Co.
2 prismatic compass with tripod stand, one by J. P. Cutts Sutton and Son, and one by Stanley.
2 weighing scales in mahogany case, one with troy weights and 1 with apothecary weights.
1 gunther-chain, 2 magnets, and 5 steel rulers.
1 thumping level by Troughton and Simms of London.
The property is on view.

SEWING MACHINE DEPOT.

Large collection of Singer, Wheeler and Willson and various other system sewing machines can be got at very cheap rate than all other dealers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 17th July, 1884.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & COMPANY, Limited, beg to intimate to Capitalists and the Mercantile and investing public generally that they are now prepared to FACILITATE the extension of SPINNING and WEAVING and other MILLS by contracting to supply and erect the requisite Machinery and Buildings for a lump sum. Terms on application to the undersigned.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, and HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
26, Apollo-street, Bombay, 10th July, 1884.

MESSRS. J. & R. TENNENT'S ALE AND STOUT.

India Pale Ale, quarts at.........	Rs. 4-4	per dozen.
„ „ pints at........	„ 3-0	„
Double Stout, quarts at.........	„ 4-0	„
„ „ pints at..	„ 2-12	„

Quarts in casks of 4 dozen and pints 7 dozen.

This brew obtained the highest honour, awarded at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

TERMS—CASH.
Apply, Godownkeeper,
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

PHARMACY and DISPENSING.—This Department of the Company's business is under the special care of a thoroughly qualified person of great experience, the dispensing of prescriptions and preparation of medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists &c., Bombay.

BEST BRANDY.—If you want really good invalid Brandy for sick persons, go to

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay

JUST RECEIVED, a small consignment of fine old Royal Blend Glenlivet Whisky. Price Rs. 22 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

TO INDIAN MILL-OWNERS.

FURNISH YOUR WEAVING SHEDS THROUGHOUT WITH MESSRS. H. LIVESEY'S LOOMS WHICH ARE NOW SO WIDELY KNOWN The firm is under contract now to supply Messrs. G. and R. Dewhurst, the eminent manufacturers of shirtings, who have mills at Preston, Bamberbridge and Higher Walton, with 650 looms for one of their Weaving Sheds which is now been fitted with new machinery. Messrs. H. Livesey have also received an order for 800 looms from Messrs. Swanson Berby of Preston. We further continue to supply our Indian constituents with looms specially adapted for his country.

H. LIVESEY, LIMITED, Blackburn Lancashire.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half year ending 30th June, 1884, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.
Company's Office, Bombay, 14th July, 1884.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that from the 15th July till the 15th October, 1884, any DOGS found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI. of Act 13 of 1856.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, Police Commissioner's Office, 14th July, 1884.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 14th, to MONDAY, the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th July, 1884.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, will be payable on application, on and after the 28th instant, to registered shareholders on 30th June, 1884.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th July, 1884.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m., for the following objects :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and statement of accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. W. M. Macaulay and Mr. J. K. Sassoon, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th July, 1884.

WHERE CAN YOU BUY A WATCH FULLY WORTH THE MONEY YOU SPEND?

A single trial will convince that such an establishment is

KANNY & CO.'S,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, etc.
No. 17, Hummum-street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE PACHORA GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 19, Church-gate-street, on THURSDAY, the 17th July, 1884, at 3 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report for the first half-year.
2. To elect Directors who retire from office in accordance with section 84 of the Company's Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
નથુ લાલજીની કું મ્પની,
NATHOO LALLJEE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 7th July, 1884.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the purchase of the under-mentioned STEAM TUGS as they stand will be received by the undersigned up to noon, on 1st August, 1884.

"SCIND," built at Durham, England, 1862.

Length over all........................	163'	feet.
Breadth....................................	23' 2"	„
Depth.......................................	12'	„
Gross Tonnage	340	tons.
Net	214	
Engine's Oscillating Paddle	140	N. H. P.

"CYCLONE," built at Renfrew, Scotland, in 1865.

Length over all........................	160' 8"	feet.
Breadth....................................	26' 2"	„
Depth.......................................	12' 5"	„
Gross Tonnage	346	Tons.
Net	157	
Engine's Beam Paddle..............	250	N. H. P.

Each tender must be accompanied by 25 per cent. of the amount tendered.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Calcutta, 4th June, 1884.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 16.

AN advance of ⅛ per cent. in Consols to 100½ is the only change reported by Reuter in the London Stock markets, and in General Produce there is no movement.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet, with sales of only 8,000 bales, including 800 Surats. In spot prices no alteration is made, but Americans to arrive are quoted 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower. Mid-Uplands in New York are unchanged at 11 cents., but futures are 6 points higher at 10·48 cents. for November.

The market here remains without change either in price or tone. There is nothing whatever doing for export, and we cannot look for things altering until more demand is manifested from the other side.

WHEAT.—Owing to the interruption in traffic on the G. I. P. line, the price of No. 1 Pessy has been advanced to Rs. 27½ per candy, but other qualities are unaltered. Seeds are unchanged.

FREIGHTS remain extremely quiet both for ready and forward loading, and rates have not altered during the day. There are very few steamers offering in any position, and none for forward.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods are steady but still somewhat slow, nor are we likely to see any great activity so long as the home accounts keep so dull. Coals meet a fair inquiry, and a part cargo of Davison's West Hartley in harbour has been sold at Rs. 15 alongside.

EXCHANGE.—As usual on the day following the departure of the mail, there has been very little doing in sterling, and there is no movement in rates to notice. If anything, the banks are rather [illegible] about buying. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 9-16d.	[illegible]
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 7 17-32d.	
Do. Three months' sight		1s. 7 11-16d.	
Credits	do. do.	1s. 7 13-16d.	"
France	do. do.	Fcs. 2·08½ to ⅝	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm, but no dearer. Business has again been done in Fours at Rs. 100⅜, and some sellers are still asking Rs. 100½, but unless the bank rate is reduced to-morrow the market seems inclined to hang back again somewhat. Fours-and-a-half are nominal at Rs. 102⅞.

SHARES remain exceedingly quiet. Mills may be called unchanged all round, and are certainly no dearer. In Press Companies, Bombay have advanced to Rs. 1,275, Fort to Rs. 3,015, and New Indian to Rs. 215. Cash Bazaar shares have receded to Rs. 91.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamship Chindwara, 1,486 tons, Capt. D. Campbell, sailed yesterday for Coasts and Calcutta, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamship Punjaub, 685 tons, Capt. W. Sleeman, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Riosdan and ten deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamship Chanda, 1,305 tons, Captain E. C. Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta 21st. June, with a general cargo and thirty-six deck passengers.

THE steamship Brenda, 1,082 tons, John Merrifield, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff 14th June, via Malta and Port said with a cargo of 1,939 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co,

THE steamship Huntsman, 1,348 tons, Captain A. Whyte, arrived in harbour yesterday from sunderland 14th June, via Malta and Port Said with a cargo of 21,197 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Huntsman (s)	Whyte	Sunderland, June 14
	Brenda (s)	Merrifield	Cardiff, June 14.
	Chanda (s)	Russell	Calcutta, June 21.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
16	Punjaub (s)	Sleeman	Kurrachee.
	Chindwara (s)	Campbell	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Kangra, for London &c., via Aden.
" Pachumba, for Persian Gulf.
" Clan McGregor, for Liverpool.
" Inchgarvie, for Hull.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
12	Coconada (s)	McFadyne	Rangoon, July 5.
	Nowsherra (s)	Sanders	Bombay, June 19.
	Goa	Lewis	Bombay, June 18.

DEPARTURES.

July 11.—Steamers Busheer and Bokhara.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
12	Kt. Companion	Mauritius.
14	Canara (s)	Calcutta.
	Bokhara (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

July.		
13	Tongoy	

HIGH COURT.—JULY 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

198-82—Jefferson, B. and D.—Ashabai vs. Haji Tyeb Haji Rahimtoola and others.—Tyebji and D., Macfarlane and E., and Payne, G. and S.—Part heard.
176-83—Thakurdas and D.—Shri Shamatsaugji Socrsangji vs. Joosub Haji Ahmed and others.—Macfarlane and E.
147-84—Macfarlane and E.—Haji Saboo Seedick and others vs. Ashabai—Jefferson B. and D.
448-81—Thakurdas and D.—Devidas Hemraj vs. Vussonji Premji.—Smith and F.
90-83—In person (a pauper), Shaban Beebee vs. Currimbux Khyratee.—A. F. Turner.
400-80—Tobin and R.—Soobrow Kristna Keni vs. Jetha Purshotum.—Smith and F.
17-84—Craigie, L. and O.—Motichund Hurruckchund vs. Choonilal Maneckial and others.—Balkrishna and B., and Tyabji and D.
384-81—J. C. Cama.—Goolam Hoosein Parpia and another vs. Hafizabai.—Tyabji and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)
For Judgment.

401-83—Little, S. F. and N.—Chuturbhooj Meghji vs. Dhurrumsey Narronji and another.—Hore, C. and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

88-84—H. Bicknell—Lackma Khooshal and others vs. John Gordon—E. Wilkin.—Part heard.
60-84—Little, S., F. and N.—Haji Syed Ahmed Yezdi vs. Ranchordass Dharsey and others.—Hore C. & B.
95-84—Little, S., F. and N.—M. T. Azedo vs. Dinshaw Bezonji Wadia—Ardesir and H.
115-84—Macfarlane and E—Thackersey Narronjee vs. Samial Oonkaridas—Bomonjee and H.
195-82—Payne G. and S.—Haji Kulfan Ruttonsey vs. Abdool Currim Dewani.—Thakurdas and D.
369-81—Macfarlane and E. (for pauper)—Ruttonchund Ghellachund vs. Choonivow and another.—Jefferson B. and D.
126-84—In person—Mahomed Rahimtoola vs. Joosub Abdool Rahman Patel and others—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HART.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

1-84—Payne, G. and S.—David James vs. s.s. Nerbudda and others—Craigie, L. and O. (Admiralty suit.)

New Long Cause.

66-84—Ardeshir and H.—D. Mc. L. Slater vs. Premchund Roychund.—Thakurdass and D.

Long Causes.

84-83—Tyabji and D.—Toolsidas Raghooverdas vs. Raghoonathdas Vajiram—Crawford and B.
26-83—In person—Morlidhur Culchoo vs. Parwatibai.
521-81—Payne, G. and S.—Essa Haji Moladina vs. Rahemabai—Mirza H. K.
202-83—Craigie, L. and O.—Aga Mahomed Hoosen vs. Haji Ally Bebanee—Tyabji and D.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 15.

Crofton, Lieut, R. H. A., on medical certificate, to England.

JULY 16.

Crofton, Lieut., R. H. A., on leave, to Secundrabad.
William, Lieut., 7th D. Guards, on leave, to Poona.
Singleton, Lt.-Col., 28th N. I., on leave, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G T Spankie, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Allahabad has been granted leave of absence from the 26th inst, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to the 30th Nov next.

Mr A Strachey Barister-at-Law, and Advocate of the High Court, Allahabad, has been appointed to officiate as Reporter for Indian Law Reports in the High Court, N W P, during the absence of Mr G T Spankie, or until further orders.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr F H Pellew is permitted to resign H M's B C S from 29th Aug 1884.

Mr H Luttman-Johnson, C S, is appointed to officiate as Judge and Comr, Assam Valley Dist, from 5th May 1884, during the absence, on furlough of Mr C. J Lyall, M A, C S, or until further orders.

Mr R S T MacEwen, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed Recorder of Rangoon, substantive pro tem during the absence, on leave, of Mr W F Agnew, or until further orders.

The services of Mr G J Cawley, Dist Supdt of Police, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, from 1st Decr 1883.

The services of Mr J Patch, Dist Supt of Police, 4th Grade, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of, the Govt of Bengal, from the date on which he reports his return from furlough.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The recognition by the Govt of India of the appointment of Mr Harold Curjel as Acting Consul for Denmark, at Bombay, has been confirmed by H M Govt.

The recognition by the Govt of India of the appointment of Mr F L Foucar as Actg Consul for the German Empire, at Moulmein, has been confirmed by H M Govt.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Mr C W Hutchinson, Offg Postmaster-General, Madras, and Rai Saligram Bahadur, Offg Postmaster-General, N W P and Oudh, are confirmed in those appointments, respectively, from 1st June 1884.

Surg-Maj H W Graham, having been permitted to resign his appointment as Assay Master, Bombay Mint, his services were replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, from 10th May 1884.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the B S C from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut Edmund Boteler Burton, West Riding Regt, Wing Officer, 7th N I,—1st July 1882 :—Lieut William Alexander Wickedo Strickland, Dorsetshire Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 2nd N I,—1st July 1882 :—Lieut George William Rawlins, North Lancashire Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 20th N I,—11th July 1882 :—Lieut George Rodney Brown, Royal Warwickshire Regt, Wing Officer, 4th Goorkha Regt,—12th June 1883—and Lieut Lesley Charles Hamilton Stainforth, South Wales Borderers, Offg Wing Officer, 3rd N I, 15th June 1883 ; as Lieut Frederick Weston Peile Macdonal, Royal Irish Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 5th N I,—June 1883, Judge-Advocate, General's Dept.—Lieut-Col M Clement Depy Judge-Advocate, to be Depy Judge-Advocate-Genl, vice Col C Nedham, transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list.—Capt W H F Macmullen, Offg Depy Judge-Advocate to be Depy Judge-Advocate, vice Lieut-Col Clementi,—from 1st July 1884.

Punjab Frontier Force—1st Punjab Infantry.—Lieut C L M Rich, East Lancashire Regt, a candidate for the B S C, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, from 25th 1884.

Calcutta Volr R C—Edward Fowler, Greenhill, Esq, MRCS and LRCP, to be Honorary Surgn.—Capt G E Money, B S C Sqadn Comdr, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, is granted general leave for the 21st and 22nd Feb 1884.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—Lieut-Col W E Chambers, B S C (m c) for four months, Capt W T Shone, R E (p a) for two months.

First Class Asst Apothy J Lloyd is removed to the Pension establishment.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—To be Lieut-Col—Maj (now Lieut-Col) W Wallace Hooper, Mad Genl List, Cavalry, in succession to Col (borne as Maj-Genl on the Indian gradation list) C S Elliot, Mad S C, transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list, dated 14th April 1884 ; to be Colonel—Lieut-Col F S Cherry, Mad Cavy, 3rd May 1884.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Wilson, Depy Exr of Accounts, is permitted to return to duty in his substantive rank, and is posted to the Office of the Exr, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

Mr A J Hughes, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Supdg Engr, 3rd class, during the absence of Mr J C Vetrannes, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr J Murray, Traffic Candidate, is promoted to Class IV of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, from 1st April 1884.

Mr G W Winckler, Ex Eng, 4th grade, is transferred temporarily from Assam to State Railways, and his services placed at the disposal of the Dir Genl of Railways.

This cancels that portion of P W Dept Notification No. 143, dated 21st June 1884, which relates to the transfer of Mr. A. R. Lilley, Asst Engr, 1st grade.

Mr. G. Winmill, Asst Locomotive Supt, in Class III, of the State Railway, Superior Rev Estabt, is appointed to officiate in Class II of that estabt during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. E. W. M. Hughes, Locomotive Supt, Indus Valley and Sind-Pishin State Railway, or until further orders.

Lieut-Col H. Y. Murray, Ex Engr, 1st Grade, Rajputana, is appointed to officiate as Supdg Eng and Secy to the Agent to the Govr-Genl for Rajputana in the P. W. Dept, with the temporary rank of Supdg Engr, 3rd class, during the absence of Lieut-Col J. P. Steel, R. E., or until further orders.

Subject to confirmation by H. M's Secy of State for India, the following appointments are made to the Eastern Bengal State Railway :—

To be Manager.—Maj L. Conway-Gordon, RE, Depy Accountant-Genl, P. W. D.

To be Traffic Supt.—Mr. P. D. Barclay, Traffic Supdt, Punjab Northern State Railway.

To be Locomotive Supt.—Mr A W Rendell, Locomotive Supdt, Bengal Provincial Railway.

To be Examiner of Accounts and Auditor.—Mr F P Quinlan, Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway.

To be Supt of Way and Works.—Mr W Nicholson, from the Eastern Bengal Railway Company sub pro tem.

To be Storekeeper.—Mr W Mellor, Port Storekeeper, Calcutta, in addition to his present duties.

During the absence on deputation of Maj L Conway-Gordon, Col R de Bourbel, R E., Consulting Engr to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, will act temporarily as Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in addition to his own duties.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Maj T T Carter, R E., Depy Supdt, of India, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days, from 5th August 1884.

SURVEY OF INDIA—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

Mr C Norman, Asst Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted 2 months' privilege leave in continuation of the leave for 1 month granted to him in Notification No. 10 of 16th June 1884.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Col M M Procter, Asst Cant Magis, Morar, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 10 days, [illegible] such date as he may avail himself of the same.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Mr J A Grant Asst Settlement Officer, Karnal-Umballa, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 1 month, from the afternoon of the 23rd June 1884.

Surg F F Perry, Offg Civil Surg 2nd Class, is confirmed in his appointment, from the forenoon of the 18th May 1884, vice Surg Maj J Young, reverted to Mily duty.

Lieut-Col O Menzies, Depy Inspector Genl of Police Lahore Circle, has obtained 3 months' privilege leave from 1st Augt, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J MacAndrew, Dist Supdt of Police Amritsar, is appointed to officiate as Depy Inspector Genl of Police, Lahore Circle, during the absence on leave of Lieut-Col Menzies, or until further orders.

Mr J Herdon, Dist Supdt of Police, is tranferred from the Gurdaspur to the Amritsar Dist.

Mr R C Plowden, Assist Dist Supdt of Police, is [illegible]

Mr H W Jackson, Dist Supt of Police, Mooltan, has obtained 3 months' privilege leave from 15th July, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J M Bishop, Assist Dist Supdt of Police, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Mooltan, during the absence on leave of Mr Jackson, or until further orders.

Mr G A Browne, Dist Supdt of Police, Delhi, has obtained privilege leave for 2 months and 2 days from the 23rd July.

Mr D K Homan, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Delhi, during the absence on leave of Mr Browne, or until further orders.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 14 RAMPART ROW,
Opposite Watson's Hotel.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

DURAND—July 11, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain Durand, B.S.C., of a son.

FLOYD—July 5, at Allahabad, the wife of Edwin Mackenzie Floyd, Travelling Audit Department, E. I. Railway, of a son.

WALLER—July 12, at 2-2, Harrington Street, Calcutta, the wife of R. R. Waller, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SCOTT—BARCLAY—July 7, at Ootacamund, Col. S. P. Scott, Retired List, to Beatrice Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Charles Barclay, of Ootacamund.

DEATH.

BARROW—July 6, at Morar, a few hours' illness, Richard Lionel, only child of Captain and Mrs. E. G. Barrow.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1884.

WE published a short time since a letter from a correspondent criticizing our review of the memorial of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha to the Government of India on the subject of the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service. The prayers of Her Majesty's native subjects, who have held meetings in various towns of India and have also memorialized Government on the subject, have been the same, or almost the same, as the prayer of the Sabha ; and the correspondent we refer to may therefore be taken to express the view of all. He complains of the word "distinct" as applied to the examination of native candidates for the Civil Service if held, as proposed by the memorialists, in India. There would, of course, be no difficulty whatever in arranging to send to India the same examination papers that are intended to be issued to English candidates, nor in forwarding to the examiners in England the answers of the native candidates in India. The *vivâ voce* portion of the examination, however, not referred to by our correspondent, would necessarily be literally "distinct ;" and if the examinations were held four thousand miles away from the examination proper, it follows that the education of the native boys would be accomplished at that distance too, so that the examination papers of the youths in the one place and those of the youths in the other, even though precisely the same, would signify different things, and could not place the passed candidates on an equal footing. Let the memorialists beware lest, like Mrs. Shelley's Frankenstein, they call into existence that which they may desire in vain to unmake—members of the service unsatisfactory to themselves, to the people, and to their colleagues. What do we know respecting a youth who has passed the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service in England ? We know that in all probability he is the son of persons of culture, that he has spent his early years in a refined home where his moral nature has been developed and trained, and that he has good intellectual powers, strength of will, and industry. What do we know of the native candidate, supposing for the moment that he has passed in India, having received and answered the same papers as his English brethren ? We know that he has good intellectual powers, and that he has worked steadily to prepare the necessary text-books. Of the nature of his home life and moral training, and of the status of his parents, there is no evidence. The English competition-wallahs have been said by some to compare unfavourably in social standing with the Haileybury men, and some among them have been pronounced so awkward in society, and so unused to the world, as to merit the charge of not being gentlemen ; but a reference to the Blue-book on the selection and training of candidates for the Indian Civil Service published in 1876 will refute this statement :—"What was the social standing of Haileybury students there are no accessible records to show. As to the men recently selected under the system of open competition, we have accurate information, and it is certain that of the 668 civilians sent out to India between 1860 and 1874, as large a proportion as 78 per cent. were the sons of parents belonging to the aristocracy, gentry, Army, Navy, Indian Civil Service, or of one of the learned professions. The remaining 22 per cent. would include the sons of merchants, bankers, farmers, and tradesmen, the proportion from the last-mentioned class being 4 per cent. of the entire number. The social position of the competitioners may also be inferred from the schools or other places of education which they have attended. Taking as the best evidence on this point the facts of the most recent examination, [illegible] order of merit at the competition of 1874, the number educated at public schools was 30, of whom 14 proceeded to some University. Of the residue, four attended at some university or college who had not previously been at any public school." If invidious comparisons have been drawn between men whose social status is proved by their education to be by no means low (as high education in England is with some few exceptions so costly), should not the native memorialists hesitate before asking that a large class of their countrymen may be admitted to the Civil Service, a great number of whom would be sons of the uneducated poor, high education in India being so cheap ? Men who possess the laudable desire that their sons should be among the future rulers of India should send those sons at an early age to be educated in Europe. Thus the lowly and the bigoted would be shut out ; for the traveller must spend money, and the traveller cannot preserve caste. A sense of honour and integrity would be developed by contact with English boys to an extent that is impossible here ; and a knowledge of the manners and etiquette of society, so necessary to natives who are to meet Englishmen on terms of equality, would be acquired. It may be objected that native gentlemen are as punctilious as English gentlemen, and that their manners distinguish them from the lower classes quite as markedly. This may be so, but Western language and learning and Eastern manners and customs cannot make a consistent whole. Language, manners, customs, and ideas of morality and even integrity go together. We hold, therefore, that a native youth who has been subjected to the same intellectual tests to which English youths are subjected, but who has prepared for examination in India, cannot prove his merit or stand on a footing of equality with his English brethren. The efficiency of the service itself would suffer, and the native members would find themselves at a disadvantage in so far that in the filling up of higher situations the members of the English portion of the Covenanted Service would be preferred, and would be promoted over the heads of the native members. Do the natives of India themselves wish to be ruled by the sons of their untutored low-born countrymen, or by the sons of those who can claim no nationality at all ? Mr. G. G. Turner, a civilian whose opinion was asked by the Secretary of Government in 1875 as to the method of selection and manner of training of candidates for the Indian Civil Service, remarks in the course of his reply given in the Blue-book :—"The native mind is peculiarly apt to recognize and to appreciate those points of character which mark the English gentleman." And may we not add, to appreciate those points of character which mark the native gentleman ? Youths who leave their home, country, and religion, and go through the ordeal of preparation and examination in England, prove that they are made of stouter stuff than their fellows, and such may be expected to make worthy rulers of the people, and men able to meet on equal terms English members of the service, even to hold appointments over the younger European members. Natives there are, no doubt, who fill responsible posts with all possible credit ; but a great innovation, such as holding the competition examination for the Indian Civil Service simultaneously in England and India, cannot be made because some few have proved themselves to be superior to adverse circumstances. The prizes to be competed for are great, and the means of winning them should not be made too simple. Residence at one of the English Universities in company with English candidates, after passing the competition examination, has been proposed by some as the way out of the difficulty : but it is not merely a little superficial polish that is necessary ; as we have already pointed out, what is needed is a course of training in integrity and manliness which would come by precept and example among our English tutors and English youths. As Doctor Thornton remarks in his able note on the subject reprinted in the Blue-book, "University training after all gives but a final touch to habits of good breeding, which are really formed at school or by the influences of the society in which we live. Those who are peculiar, uncouth, or ill-mannered at eighteen will ordinarily remain so to the end of the chapter, and will be little benefited by a residence at a University, where indeed their society would be shunned." Tennyson's Guinevere says :—"Manners are not idle, but the fruit Of loyal nature and of noble mind."

IT is to be hoped that the Government of Bombay will see fit to lay before the public the papers connected with Colonel Hancock's Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of the Rajpipla State. In announcing the introduction of a joint administration into that State on Friday last, it will be remembered that we alluded to the circumstances of misrule and oppression which had rendered that joint administration necessary. These circumstances have now evidently reached a culminating point. As the Commission must have gone thoroughly into specific cases of oppression, as well as into the general charge of mal-administration, it seems to us that the publication of the papers connected with the inquiry cannot but advance the cause of order and good government. If Rana Gumbheersingji has by his acts of oppression shown himself to be no longer fitted to hold the reins of power, the step which our Government have taken in entrusting the affairs of the State to a joint administration cannot but be applauded, and serve as a warning to all Native States in Gujarat and Kattywar. The withholding of the papers must lead to anxious inquiries on the one hand and to unpleasant surmises and rumours on the other. It is on all accounts desirable that this state of things should give way to facts and authentic and authoritative statements. The Government have a good precedent to go upon. In the late massacre of the Maiyas of Junaghur, they took the public into their confidence by placing the official papers at the earliest opportunity in the Editor's Room in the Secretariat. We trust the same course will be followed in the present case. It is needless to say that this would remove much of the uncertainty which prevails at present on the subject in the public mind both in Gujarat and in other parts of the Presidency.

ALTHOUGH on the two subjects yesterday before them the Bombay Town Council assumed strictly neutral ground in their decisions, the discussion in both cases verged on the personal. At the commencement Dr. Peterson drew attention to the fact that the Municipal Commissioner had signed a warrant in a suit instituted against the Corporation, without having conformed to a resolution passed a few months ago by the Town Council requesting him to refrain in future from prosecuting or defending in any proceeding or suit without their sanction being previously obtained. Mr. Ollivant had asserted that such a resolution, of which he had also pleaded ignorance, would be *ultra vires,* and Dr. Peterson asked for the appointment of a committee to draw up a statement of the case in order that counsel's opinion might be taken on the point. The resolution failed for want of a seconder. A second proposal in favour of simply recording the memorandum of the Commission was adopted ; and in the discussion Mr. Ollivant acknowledged that the terms of the resolution put him in the wrong when he had condemned it as *ultra vires.* At the same time, he promised, for his own protection, to observe the request as far as possible, and he asked that the relations of mutual trust and confidence on both sides should be maintained. Somewhat warmly Dr. Peterson pooh-poohed the mutual trust and confidence argument as wholly irrelevant, and in subsequently questioning the form of recording the decision of the Council he drew upon himself a sharp rebuke from the Chairman. In plain terms Sir Frank Souter told him he would neither permit a young member of the Council to upset their practice nor to disturb the harmony of their meetings. The proposals made in the report of the Gardens Committee were next discussed at length. The state of the zoological collection, the wisdom of its abolition, and the alleged deterioration in the botanical portion of the Victoria Gardens were the points of controversy. Finally, it was decided first to [illegible] of the grant to be expected from Government should the proposals of the Committee for a botanical department be accepted. With this cautious resolution the report, which has already appeared on the agenda for several months, is practically shelved for a considerable period.

REUTER'S telegram to the effect that the Resident at Aden has proceeded to the Somali coast in order to annex Berbera has met with a prompt official contradiction. It is a fact, however, that a mission has been sent to the Somali coast, but it does not follow that annexation is the object in view. Aden is to a great extent dependent upon Berberah, and we understand that the object of the mission on which Major Hunter has been sent is the making of the necessary arrangements with the Sheiks for the alleviation of any inconvenience which might arise from a change in the political situation of the country consequent upon the withdrawal of the Egyptians, which of course is a very different thing from annexation.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JUNE 27.

"THE French possessions in Asia are now only separated from British India by the kingdom of Siam. Thus Russia on the west and France on the east are gradually approaching nearer and nearer to the British Empire. A Franco-Russian alliance in the extreme East would overthrow the whole edifice of English dominion, and such an alliance is by no means improbable."

Stay a minute, please, before you pack up your portmanteaux and embark on the good ships of the P. and O. line, fleeing the country of your adoption—the homes of your choice. These words have *not* just come to hand from the oracle at Delphi, nor have they been deciphered from the last edition of the Sibylline Books. They are merely the words of a newspaper published in Berlin, *Germania* the name of it, and they have attracted mnch attention and awakened many hopes here. Not that the *Germania* is a very important paper ; its circulation in its own country is very small, and its utterances are irresponsible and not officially inspired. What does that matter ? It has been said in print—in print mind you—that a Franco-Russian alliance in the extreme East would overthrow the whole edifice of English dominion, and that such an alliance is by no means improbable. And in our excitable French imagination this alliance is not only "by no means improbable," it is an accomplished fact, and at this minute we see the tricolour floating over Calcutta and the Blue St. Andrew's Cross on the white ground high in the air over Bombay Fort, a second *in hoc signo vinces* to a Russian Constantine of 1884. I very much wonder what Prince Bismarck had to say to the editor of the *Germania* on the day when this startling paragraph appeared. A Franco-Russian alliance, forsooth ! There could be no partial alliance—to wit, an alliance in the East, and no alliance in the West. "Have I lived for this !" I can almost hear the Iron Chancellor exclaim. "Have I all my life long kept Russia and France apart, set Russia and France by the ears, seen Skobeleff and Gambetta both gathered to their fathers and their ambitions buried with them, done all that in me lay to bring that Dionysius—I mean Russia—to join us, Damon and Pythias, to come and say to us, Germany and Austria.—

'So nehmet auch mich zum Genossen an !
Ich sei, gewaehrt mir die Bitte,
In eurem Bunde der Dritte.'

—to hear some one, here in my own city of Berlin, propose in print an alliance between them."

No, there is no need to fear that such an alliance will ever be effected ; but it is, nevertheless, the imperative duty of the British Government to be prepared for such an event, and it is therefore with no small pleasure that we read this morning a Reuter's telegram from Simla which tells us that your Government is seriously considering the advisability of increasing and strengthening the Indian Army. If the Home Government would follow suit and not only consider but effect a very large increase in the number of British troops, it would be well. It is imperatively necessary that England should materially strengthen her hands. There is an old feudal proverb which says, with much truth—*Qui terre a, guerre a.* No other country rules over so much territory, and therefore no other country is so much exposed to quarrels. That which makes our political and commercial importance may one day have to suffer from our military weakness. Till now we have only had to fight for the defence or extension of our vast possessions against effeminate, weak, or badly organized races, against Hindoos, Abyssinians, Zulus, Boers, Afghans, or fellaheen. Our navy has been sufficient to protect us from other Powers. But matters would decidedly take another aspect if war were ever to break out between England and the United States in Canada, or with Russia or France on the frontiers of East India. We have certainly the men to make the finest army in the world ; we have moreover, and this is a great point, the wherewithal to maintain such an army. The creed of the peace-at-any-price party, whereof Mr. Bright is the head, is humane. Scriptural and poetical as it undoubtedly is, it is an impossible one. If we wish for empire we must be prepared to maintain it. Considering the enormous territory that is ours, considering too how scattered our possessions are, our army ought to be one of the strongest, numerically, in the world. It may be that before the end of this century we shall have reason to regret bitterly that we did not know how to bend ourselves in time to one of the most bitter requirements of modern times—a universal and compulsory military service. Times have indeed changed, and we, alas ! have not changed with them. Our army is little, if at all, better than it was thirty years ago, and our prestige or political credit is daily diminishing. That this is so is painfully obvious to all who have passed the last ten years on the Continent. When I was a little boy I was at school in Germany, and the fact of my being an Englishman procured me a delightful immunity from those hostilities to which little boys at school are invariably exposed. "Leave him alone, he is an Englishman. He won't stand any nonsense." To-day, alas ! his country having stood unlimited nonsense, the Englishman's position is very different. Never was a time when so many insults were proffered against us in the united press of the Continent ; never have we had to put up with so many jibes and jeers as to-day. I append a sample of current criticism on English politics published in one of the principal papers here. After giving an account of Prince Bismarck's speech in the Reichstag yesterday, and commenting on his expression of very friendly feelings towards France, it adds :—If the London press is to be believed, the Chancellor has spoken of a new invasion of France from Metz as a thing very easily to be accomplished. We believe that, at the bottom of these exaggerated and totally false reports, there is an intention on the part of the Liberal press to sow distrust between France and Germany for the furtherance of Mr. Gladstone's policy at the London Conference." I trust you will fully exonerate me from an imputation of shirking indolence if I add the classic phrase—"Comment is needless."

"Egypt is neither French nor English," said M. Jules Ferry last night in the Chamber of Deputies in answer to M. Delafosse, who had had a good deal to say anent the English in Egypt and the apparent submission of French statesmen to the will of the ogre Gladstone. "It is a European State in which France means to play first fiddle, *i. e.*, to enforce respect for international rights without seeking either to occupy it or to govern it." Without the slightest reference to M. Jules Ferry's geographical knowledge, without underlining the word "European," without consulting my map of Africa, all I have to say is that it is really very kind of France to take upon herself (1) the playing of the first fiddle, (2) the enforcing of respect (on England presumably) ; and all this, observe, without seeking either to occupy Egypt or to govern it. Why does England make promises and concessions ? If any European Power is to be supreme in Egypt it should be England, and if, after the prescribed three years of occupation have elapsed, Egypt appears to be unable to stand alone, England should purely and simply annex Egypt. We want it ; it is imperative to us that no other Power should be established there, and we have no guarantee whatever that before the nineteenth century comes to an end some other Power, an we let it now slip through our fingers, will not be in possession of what is not only the key of the Mediterranean, but the portal of India. Let John Bull get up and say :—"I want Egypt. I mean to keep it. You, Johnny Crapaud, wanted Tongking, and you took it. You, Hans Sauerkraut, wanted Angra-Pequena, and you took it. You, Russia, wanted Merv, and you took it. You all three of you acted without any consideration for my feelings. I mean to act without any consideration for yours. J'y suis, j'y reste." There would be rumours of war, no doubt. John Bull should then, in the words of one Joe Gargery, exclaim, "Which I meantersay, that if you come into my place bull-baiting and badgering me, come out ! Which I meantersay as sech if you 're a man, come on ! Which I meantersay that what I say I meantersay, and stand and fall by." It will be suicidal folly if we evacuate Egypt without the fullest guarantee that no other European Power will presently establish itself there in our place. What guarantee have we, can we, in these days of *Punica fides*, have ? Goodness, honesty, and unbounded confidence in man are delightful qualities in individuals, in States politic they are foolish. They are not even credited, they are looked on as Pecksniffian. Acquisitiveness is the phrenological bump most developed on the head of each individual State in the Europe of to-day, and all students of Gall, Spurzheim, Carus, Noel, and Scheve know very well that where acquisitiveness is developed is developed also treachery. Against this acquisitiveness England should be prepared, and armed against this treachery. The arms to battle against treachery are—

Vae Victis ! is it, or *Vae Victoribus ?* To the French troops in China the latter is, perhaps, most applicable. When the treaty of Tien-tsin was signed, we foolishly thought that the tomahawk of war had been buried and the calumet of peace had been smoked. There was to be no more bloodshed—in Tongking at least, Madagascar *c'est autre chose*—and the green was to be above the gray ; in less metaphorical language, the olive-branch was to be over the tea-plant. All was to be *couleur-de-rose* (*de-tea-rose* to preserve the proper *couleur locale*—let us say). Vanity, vanity, vanity. This is the news that reaches us this morning, telegraphed by General Millot :—"In violation of our treaties, the column of troops which was marching to Lang-son was attacked in a pass by 4,000 Chinese regulars. The column, which consisted of 700 men, three hundred of whom were Tongkinese allies, kept its position and forced the enemy to retreat. I am sending General de Négrier with two battalions and two batteries. Our losses amount to seven killed and forty-two wounded, five of whom are officers." Ah, the observation of treaties is evidently another of those games which the heathen Chinee does not understand. Energetic measures, however, are to be taken to enforce an ampler comprehension of the rules of the game called war on his mind. According to M. Ferry, answering the question of M. Eugène Ténot, the French Resident at Pekin has received orders to ask reparation from the Chinese Government ; and to back up his demands, M. Patenôtre is to go to the Chinese capital, while Admiral Courbet will sail north at the head of two divisions of the squadron. The foundation of an empire of any kind is not, as the French will have to learn, a matter accomplished as easily as they seem to imagine, and this incident, exaggerated though the report of it may be, should be looked on only as a forerunner of numberless difficulties in the future. At any rate it will certainly put a stop to the proposed repatriation of the major part of the troops of occupation, and very probably postpone the operations in Madagascar, in which case this violation of the treaty of Tien-tsin may turn out a veritable blessing to the French Republic.

It is not, I fear, within my province to speak of the probable political consequences of the death of the Prince of Orange, and I will therefore content myself with mentioning a report current here, to the effect that the reason why until now Prince Bismarck has abstained from any attempts at colonial aggrandisement of the German Empire is that he has been awaiting this event to add Holland and its valuable colonial possessions, by inheritance, to German territory.

With the sun at twenty-five degrees of heat one cannot, I think, be blamed for paying no attention to the recent extravagancies of the two Bonapartist Pretenders. Their behaviour, and that of their partisans, is nothing less than scandalous. For many days all the papers have been occupying themselves with a topic no less interesting and absorbing than from what sources the younger Pretender derives his income. Moreover we have been regaled with further samples of Prince Jerome's epistolary style, tedious and pretentious as ever. Why not make him Emperor of Cambogia and his son first Consul of Tongking, and thus satisfy their ambitions and their ridiculous claims, while freeing Paris of two of the biggest bores that ever walked her streets.

THE BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT, 1884.

WE are glad to hear that an R. A. team from Kirkee have entered for the Polo Tournament which it is proposed to hold in Bombay in the last fortnight of September. The Central India Horse have also entered. We hear also that Bombay intends to enter two teams. The principal reason for this is that there are so many players of about even form that it is a matter of some difficulty to select the first team. The number of players has considerably increased of late, and in some respects the play has improved. Individually the players are not so good as many whom we could name amongst players of old times ; but much more attention has latterly been paid to drill, and in Bombay it is at last becoming recognised that "a team" is not really worthy of the name unless they "step well together." In the matter of drill Bombay labours under some disadvantage in comparison with regimental teams. In a miscellaneous gymkhana there is no method of pressure by which discipline can be enforced. In a regiment this is different ; and in regimental teams the discipline enforced is sometimes very strict. We believe it is the case that in one regiment which sent a team to Umballa the best individual player in the regiment was turned out of the regimental team because when keeping goal he persisted, contrary to orders, in striking the ball while he faced the adversary's goal ; the rule being that the goal-keeper should never strike the ball except with his face towards his own goal ; so that if he should reach the ball when facing his own goal he must first turn his pony, so as to face his own goal before striking the ball. The reason for this rule is obvious. If a goal-keeper should strike at a ball when facing his adversary's goal and miss it, his own goal is placed in the greatest danger ; the impetus will carry him past the ball, one of the adversaries will probably pick it up, and with no one between himself and the goal will probably have no difficulty in placing the ball between the flags. On the other hand, if the goal-keeper should be trained invariably to turn his pony so as to face his own goal before striking the ball, even if he should miss the ball, he will still be ready to ride off, hustle, and otherwise interfere with any adversary who may get hold of it. There may be different opinions about such a rule as this ; but we think that the captain of a team in Bombay would not be likely to find such support as would enable him to expel a player from the team for not obeying such a rule. The difficulty of enforcing drill is one of the difficulties in coping with which regimental teams have a distinct advantage over Bombay ; and the only way in which the difficulty can be effectually overcome is by complete voluntary submission to drill. As we have already said, distinct progress has been made in this direction, but there is still great room for improvement.

THIS tournament will be held at Bombay in the last fortnight of September and after the Poona races. The exact date will be fixed as soon as possible and each team will be duly informed.

The tournament is open to any regiment or regularly established Gymkhana Club in India.

Entrance donation, (for any regiment or club which has not competed in any previous year), Rs. 50, payment of which entitles the regiment or club to send one team to compete in each year without payment of any further entrance donation.

Entrance fee per man of each competing team, Rs. 10.

The winning team will be entitled after the tournament to the custody of the Bombay Polo Challenge Cup for twelve months or until the date of the tournament in the following year, when it must be returned to the Bombay Gymkhana. This cup is not to be taken out of India.

The winners of the cup in 1882 were The Central India Horse.
Do. do. 1883 do. do.

The entrance fees per man of the competing teams will be expended in the purchase of four cups, of which each player in the winning team will receive one. Each team will consist of four players.

Arrangements have been made with the B. B. and C. I. R. Company, to carry competing teams and their ponies by their line to Bombay and back at single fares for the double journey.

Arrangements have also been made with the G. I. P. Railway Company, under which players in competing teams will be entitled to travel first-class at second-class fares, or second-class at third-class fares ; and their ponies will be carried to Bombay at the rate of three annas per mile per horse box (holding three horses) for the single journey, or at the rate of 4½ annas per mile per horse box (holding three horses) for the double journey.

As the railway companies require a certificate from the Polo Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana, certifying the number of players and ponies in each team, the secretary of each team is requested to inform the Polo Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana, as early as possible, (*a*) how many ponies his team intends to bring, (*b*) when the ponies will start for Bombay, and (*c*) when his team will start for Bombay ; and the Polo Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana will obtain a letter from the agent, authorising the company to carry the team and ponies on the terms above mentioned.

The Polo Committee will make all arrangements for the accommodation of the teams and for the stabling of their ponies.

It is requested that teams intending to enter will communicate as soon as possible with the Secretary, Polo Committee, Bombay Gymkhana.

Copies of the rules for the regulation of the tournament and of the Bombay Gymkhana Polo Rules are sent herewith.

THE LORDS AND THE FRANCHISE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have just read your article on the rejection of the Franchise Bill by the House of Lords. You comment on the small majority ; but the House itself was a small one, and you will probably find that the Spiritual Peers abstained from voting.

I do not think that you are fair on the action of the House of Peers. They have rejected the Bill because they think that the alteration of the franchise should be accompanied with a redistribution of seats, and they are surely right, at all events from their point of view. What possible proof have they that the present Parliament can pass a Redistribution Bill ? Will not the Birmingham caucus insist on the London Municipal Bill being the Bill of the year in 1885 ? The consequence will be that two millions of new electors will be added to the present electoral divisions, and a new Parliament, selected partly by the newly enfranchised, will have to settle the redistribution. This is naturally what the Conservatives do not want, and what honest Liberals should acknowledge is not right.

Again, if Mr. Gladstone is so confident that the country is with him, why does he not appeal to it, and obtain a new lease of power ? Let him show that the country really demands reform, and then the Lords must give in. He will be able to pass a [illegible] in one Parliament. What is the objection ? He is on the horns of a dilemma. If he believes what he says, viz. that the country is with him, let him appeal, and show that he is right ; if, on the other hand, the country is not with him, he should give them a chance of showing this, and he should then give way to different, if not better, men. The truth is, he is not confident of securing the caucus-vaunted bare majority.

CONSERVATIVE.

THE SUBORDINATE MEDICAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall thank you to allow me a little space in your paper for the following. The notification No. 332, para. 3rd, referred to by "E. B. R.," is undoubtedly a retrograde movement on the part of the Government. There exist no just grounds for making the natives of India ineligible for a service in which they have proved as efficient as Europeans and Eurasians, whom it is now intended to exclusively employ. If there were no question of their fitness when first admitted, there can be no question now, unless it can be shown that they have been found unfit on account of their disloyalty, disobedience of orders, or any other reasonable cause of complaint.

Looking, over the list of the medical warrant officers, I find that half of them bear Portuguese surnames, so that the notification is directly intended to disqualify them under the term "Goanese," and all others under the designation "natives of India." What the poor natives of India have done to be served so summarily, passes one's understanding. The Indian Medical Service is still open to natives, but the number of those who can qualify for this branch of the service must necessarily be very limited, as a voyage to England and a prolonged term of study in that country are out fo the reach of most Indian students. In many respects we natives of India have the odds against us. Instead of every branch of the service being gradually opened to us, one which was hitherto open is effectually closed : and this is surely a backward movement for which there was no reasonable necessity.

Byculla, July 11. A. D. S.

PENSION RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Does it never strike the authorities who make rules that no difference has been made as to length of service between those who serve all their time in the bracing English climate and those who serve in India ? If those authorities had lived this unnatural kind of life, in a crematorium as it were, they would have ruled that thirty years in England were equal to fifteen here. Doctors say exercise is necessary to health, but how can one take exercise with the thermometer at 90° ? The truth is, the rules were made for natives at a time when there were few Europeans in the U. C. S. If they are improved now they will benefit natives by causing vacancies.

Z.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Huntsman (s), from Sunderland ; Brenda (s), Cardiff ; and Chanda (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Punjaub (s), for Kurrachee ; and Chindwara (s), Coast and Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Malwa entered, and the s. s. Aspatria and Nizam left, the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—There will be tent-pegging and tilting at the ring this evening at 5-30 on the ground behind the Marine-lines.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 12th instant shows an increase in earnings of Rs. 1,51,567,

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 12th inst. shows an increase in receipts of Rs. 83,539.

POOR-BOX.—The Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 5 from "Sympathy," contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

EDUCATIONAL SUCCESS.—Miss Ludomilla Aramitta de Noronha having come out first in the examination of several candidates lately held at Goa, has been apointed school-mistress to the Government Primary Female School at Damaun.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—Mr. N. Spencer took his seat yesterday in the Chief Judge's court. Mr. Warden took his place, and is now acting as 2nd judge. Mr. Gunputrao Bhaskerji sat in Mr. Warden's court as 3rd judge, and Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy acts in the room of Mr. Gunputrao Bhaskerji as 4th judge.

THE GUARANTEE FUND.—In the list of subscriptions published yesterday the names of Messrs. Khuttow Muckenjee, Jairam Muckenjee, Goordhundas Khuttow, and Mooljee Khuttow should have been bracketed together with a joint subscription of Rs. 2,000. By a printer's error a separate subscription was attributed to each.

A FRAUDULENT TRAMWAY PASSENGER.—Dinshaw Heerjeebhoy Daroowalla was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of attempting to defraud the Tramway Company, by using a tram ticket issued to him on the 7th June last on the 27th of the same month. He was fined Rs. 10.

THEOSOPHY AND THE DESTINY OF INDIA.—Mr. W. J. Judge, a lawyer of New York, and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Branch Theosophical Society in that city, arrived in Bombay yesterday *en route* to Madras, where he intends to make a prolonged stay and devote himself to the cause of the society. Mr. Judge, who is a Buddhist, will deliver a lecture to-morrow at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on Theosophy and the Destiny of India. Several branches of the society on the line from Bombay to Madras have invited Mr. Judge to deliver lectures.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—David Azreth, Robert James, and Antone Topla, native Christians, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, upon three charges of the theft, of hanging lamps, glass globes, wearing apparel, umbrellas, &c., of the value of Rs. 24, belonging to persons living at Grant-road, Gaumdevie, and at Bhendy Bazaar. During the last week several thefts of petty articles in these localities were reported to the police, and the accused having been arrested on suspicion by the detective police, the property was recovered from several Marwarees and money-lenders, with whom it had been pledged. The first prisoner, the ringleader, was sentenced to ten months' rigorous imprisonment, the second to six months, and the third to three months.

A DEFAULTING LODGER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Frederick Hunter was charged by William Frederick Pervis, a warder in the House of Correction, with cheating. The case arose out of the failure of Hunter to pay the complainant a sum of Rs. 70, due on account of board and lodging for the accused, his wife, and his child. The complainant alleged that he was induced to accept Hunter as a boarder by the latter falsely representing to him that he was veterinary surgeon to H. H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram, on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem. The complainant produced a telegram from the Maharajah, subsequently received, informing him that Hunter was not in his service. Hunter denied the charge of misrepresentation, alleging he had simply mentioned that he had once been in the service of His Highness. The complainant was referred to a civil court.

SEVERE ASSAULT ON A GIRL.—Ratnoo Hanmanta, employed in the G. I. P. Railway, was placed yesterday before Mr. Ryan on a charge of voluntarily causing hurt to his sister-in-law, a young girl about twelve years of age. The case for the prosecution was that on Sunday last the accused and complainant were alone in a room of the chawl where they resided, when the former shut the door, tied the girl's hands with a piece of rope, and on her refusing to listen to his overtures, he thrashed her soundly with a thick bamboo stick. The girl went to her mother's house and complained of the treatment she had received at the hands of the prisoner. The woman went to a police officer, who, after he had seen the marks of the beating on the girl's person, took the prisoner into custody. The defendant admitted the assault, but denied that he had either tied her hands or had any criminal intent in view. The girl used to misbehave herself, and would not stay with her husband. The accused called in his behalf the complainant's own sister, whose version of the case was different from the story put forward by the prosecution. She said that on the day in question her sister tried to run away from the house, but the accused brought her back, and when she was told by her mother-in-law to do some household work she refused to obey, and added a warning not to strike her. This defiance by the girl of lawful commands aroused the indignation of the accused, who corrected her waywardness with a stick. The magistrate observed that the man was not justified in severely beating his sister-in-law, and that if he found any fault with her, he should have told her husband about it. His worship, thinking that the girl sometimes ran away from the house, possibly in order to escape the tyranny of her mother-in-law, advised her husband to take another house. But the man said he could not forsake his parents, adding that his mother-in-law had often tried in vain to shake his filial piety by asking [illegible] with her. The magistrate fined the prisoner Rs. 10, a week's imprisonment being the alternative in default of payment of the amount.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY.

THE eleventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders of this company was held yesterday, Mr. Theo. Kleinknecht presiding. The following was the directors' report submitted to the meeting :—

"The directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of the company for the past season. The exports of cotton from Khamgaum have been considerably less than last year owing to a short crop. The damaged condition of the cotton coming forward during the first few months of the season deterred several of our constituents from pressing freely. The exports from Khamgaum were 48,013 bales against 72,547 last season. The company pressed 10,461 bales against 20,145 last season. The amalgamation with the other press companies has been renewed for three years. The accounts show a balance to credit of profit and loss of Rs. 13,538-6-7, of which the directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 45 per share to be paid to the shareholders, being nine per cent. on the paid-up capital, and that the balance, amounting to Rs. 38-6-7, be carried to credit of the reserve fund."

Resolutions were passed adopting the directors' report and declaring a dividend of Rs. 45 (equal to nine per cent.) per share. Mr. W. Thacker was re-elected a director, and Mr. N. W. Campbell was re-appointed auditor for the year at a remuneration of Rs. 100.

Mr. Rustomjee Framjee Wadia proposed a vote of thanks to the secretaries, Messrs. Booth and Co. and to the Khamgaum agent, Mr. Kleinknecht. From his personal experience of Mr. Kleinknecht he (Mr. Rustomjee) could say that it was to his energy and perseverance that the success of the company was mainly due. The shareholders might be congratulated on having obtained a handsome dividend, seeing that the season was so dull, and the pressing was only half the average for want of crops. (Hear, hear.)

The proposition was unanimously adopted, and the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

ABOUT the 3rd instant a man named Vittuldas Jaithchund, a moonim of the firm of Messrs. Kellachund Megchund and Co., having their place of business at Champa-gully, was reported to the police as having absconded with a sum of Rs. 7,143-8 in currency notes and cash belonging to his employers firm. Besides this amount, it was found that he had obtained, shortly before absconding, a sum of Rs. 849-1 from a Jew assistant of the firm of Messrs. Sassoon and Co., on behalf of Kellachund Megchund and Co. On the application of the firm a warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused, but he saved the police the trouble of catching him by surrendering on Thursday week. The detectives then found that Rs. 4,000 of the loot had been remitted by the accused to a relative at Visnagar, a town about seventy miles from Ahmedabad, in the Baroda State. This money has since been recovered, together with a sum of Rs. 500 which the prisoner had secreted in Bombay. It appears that the accused was convicted of a similar offence at the High Court in 1862, and was sentenced then to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The present case against him will be proceeded with to-morrow at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan.

THE SALE OF THE GALATIA.

A LARGE number of purchasers, consisting chiefly of Borahs, Mussalmans, and Banyas, assembled yesterday afternoon at Crawford and Company's rooms, when the s. s. Galatia, an Anchor line steamer, which now lies stranded off Tuticorin, was put up for auction. She is said to be 2,014 tons nett burthen, and schooner rigged. She was classed AI at Barrow, and is comparatively new, being built in 1881. She was bound to this port, but sprang a leak, after leaving Tuticorin, on the 18th ult. The cargo on board consisted of iron, coal, rice, cotton, &c. The sale was commenced at about 3 p.m., when the ship as it is and 240 tons of coal were put up. The first bid was Rs. 5,000, the sum gradually rose by thousands, and at 3-30 p. m. it was Rs. 12,000. For a long time the amount stuck at Rs. 15,000, the bidders chiefly being Banyas and Mussulmans. When at Rs. 17,000, there was slight competition between two bidders, of the caste named, one of each, who slowly increased the sum by hundreds; the Banya often bidding a 100 just before the last call. The Mussulman, however, who is named Baiz Mahomed Abdool Rahman, held out, and the property fell to him at Rs. 17,300. The next lot put up was 1,150 tons of country coal. There was a little spirit in the bidding, and the sum soon rose from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, when, without any further opposition, it became the property of the Mussalman gentlemen.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A PETITION TO GOVERNMENT ABOUT THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

CERTAIN native inhabitants of Bombay have submitted a petition to H. E. the Governor of Bombay in the matter of the Bombay Tramway Company. We think the petition represents the grievances of thousands of persons using the tram cars. We expect now something will be done towards the mitigation of the inconveniences complained of. The petitioners state that the amendment sought to be introduced by the company in the Act about the transfer tickets is unnecessary and vexatious. They also submit that the practice of sitting five men on a bench intended for four is also inconvenient. The petitioners again suggest that the fares in certain cases should be reduced.—*Bombay Samachar.*

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 17.—The barometer is falling over Northern India, Burma, and the Ganjam Coast, but is rising over the peninsula, the Bombay Presidency, and the central parts of the country. Another depression is forming over the head of the Bay, but on this occasion in the north-east corner. In the west the continued recovery of the barometer has occasioned the reformation of the shoulder of high readings over Central India and Rajputana. The wind also is reverting to the former circulation, north-westerly winds having reappeared in the Gangetic plain. There has been a considerable falling off in the rainfall. In no part of India has one inch of rain fallen, while in the north-west, as well as over the whole of the Deccan and greater part of Madras, no rain at all has occurred. Rain to-day :—Thayetmyo, 1 inch Ranikhet, Mussoorie, Burdwan, Chittagong, Bombay, Goa, and Cochin, over 1½ inch. Previously, Diamond Island, 5 inches ; Satara and Prome, over 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd..	27 40	31 11	29 46	29 75
July 15, Tuesday	0 18	....	....	....
16, Wednesday	....	0 89	0 65	0 65
Total	27 58	32 00	30 11	30 40
Corresponding date last year	48 51	52 78	49 18	55 34

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TELEGRAMS.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE AUSTRALIANS v. ALL ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 16.

The London correspondent of the *Ceylon Times* telegraphs as follows under date July 15:—The first test match played by the Australians against All England commenced at Manchester on Thursday, the 10th instant, and concluded on Saturday, the 12th instant, resulting in a draw. [illegible] occurred during the match to favour [illegible] Australians.

THE LOSS OF THE GALATIA.

[illegible]

THE COLLECTOR OF TINNEVELLY.

[illegible] prosecutor experiences a difficulty in obtaining witnesses against Mr. Brooks, [illegible] Collector. The trial cannot [illegible] for several days, as the charges are [illegible]. Notice has been served on [illegible] charge of misconduct.

THE GOVERNMENT FROM THE HILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 16.

Yesterday the Governor personally inspected the godowns at Bangalore and with the aid of Colonel Shaw Stewart, Chief Engineer, and Colonel Kenny Herbert, Military Secretary to Government, arrived at conclusions about the suitability of those buildings for Military Accounts Offices. These conclusions will be communicated to the Governor's Council on his return to Ooty from the Pulney hills on the 25th instant; after that a communication will be addressed to the Supreme Government, with whom rests the final decision.

The Governor's personal inspection has, the *Mail* learns on good authority, caused him to doubt very seriously the reliability of the estimate of the cost of repairs and adjustments upon which the calculation of savings was based. From what I hear I believe the Government will not recommend removal, and that its reason for such action will be that the saving estimated cannot be secured.

THE PROPOSED INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 16.

With reference to the Lieutenant-Governor's proposal that a separate infectious hospital should be built in Calcutta, the Surgeon-General reports that small-pox, cholera, fevers, &c., are not so prevalent as to justify the construction of a separate hospital, in addition to the arrangements lately made in connection with the existing institutions. It is doubtful whether such a hospital would be self-supporting.

THE APPOINTMENT OF A HEALTH OFFICER.

The Municipal Commissioners yesterday resolved that the appointment of a Health Officer requires to be considered *de novo*, and that a fresh special general meeting should be held to consider the claims of all applicants, both here and at home.

FEMALE VACCINATORS.

It was decided to appoint two female vaccinators, one of whom should be a Mahomedan.

SANITARY AND STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

A committee was appointed to draw up a comprehensive scheme of sanitary and structural improvements.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

REPORTED ANNEXATION OF BERBERA.

ADEN, JULY 15.

The Political Resident here, accompanied by Her Majesty's gun-boats Arab and Ranger and an Indian Government steamer, have proceeded to the Somali coast in order to annex Berbera.

(OFFICIAL.)

POONA, JULY 16.

It is untrue that the Resident of Aden has gone to the Somali Coast to annex Berbera or any territory whatever.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CONSERVATIVES AND THE EARL OF WEMYSS' MOTION.

LONDON, JULY 16.

At a Conservative meeting held at the Carlton Club yesterday, it was resolved to oppose the Earl of Wemyss' motion in the Lords for effecting a compromise with the House of Commons in respect to the Franchise Bill.

THE INSULT TO THE GERMAN FLAG IN PARIS.

BERLIN, JULY 15.

Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador here, has been instructed by his Government to express regret at the insult offered to the German flag by some youths in Paris yesterday.

MEETING OF EMPERORS.

A meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Austria will take place at Gastein on the 5th proximo.

ANNEXATION OF STELLALAND.

CAPE TOWN, JULY 15.

The Colonial Secretary has given notice of a motion for the annexation of Stellaland to Cape Colony.

NEWS FROM KHARTOUM.

CAIRO, JULY 15.

The Mudir of Kassala reports that General Gordon was safe up to April 27, and that he (the General) had repulsed several rebel attacks on Khartoum, both from eastward and westward of the town.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 16.

The steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, from Aden, arrived.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market [illegible] quiet. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	81⅜
4½ „	„	83⅜
3 „	Consols for account	100⅛
3½ „	Sterling Loan	106¼
4½ „	French Rentes	107
Bar Silver		50 13-16

Arrivals.—Sandal and Carlisle.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, July 15.

10 p.m.	78·5

WEDNESDAY, July 16.

6 a.m.	79·0
10 a.m.	81·5
2 p.m.	81·0
4 p.m.	77·4

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(JULY 16.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Manilla land line and line to Mandalay still interrupted.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Hart takes his seat on the bench of the High Court for the first time to-day, in place of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.

THE Hon. Douglas Straight, Officiating Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, is gazetted to three months' privilege leave from the 4th November.

THE Allahabad paper mentions the probability of Colonel J. W. Ridgeway being sent with the Demarcation Commission as the representative of the Indian Foreign Office.

NEWS has reached this country through a native source that Kazi Sadadin Khan, Abdurrahman Khan's Vizir, has recently died at Kabul, and that the body is going to be brought to Kandahar and there interred.

SOME time ago the Government gave permission to the Ameer of Afghanistan to order 2,000 rifles and carbines in England. The arms are shortly expected in this country, whence they will be forwarded to Kabul.

THE Government of India is making inquiries as to the methods adopted by the agriculturists of the Punjab for stacking hay and storing fodder.

THE Punjab Government is endeavouring to arrange for the purchase of Persian sword-blades in Teheran, for presentation to native Chiefs and gentlemen, as presentation swords of European make and pattern are seldom worn by the recipients.

CURIOUS petitions are sometimes received by Government. A man in the Bhagat State represented that, having sold his wives, he had not received the purchase money. And he prayed for justice. Another petition was recently received by the Punjab Government from a man in Kandahar, regarding a Hindu lad who, the petitioner said, was in the hands of the Mahomedans at Kabul, who were trying to convert him.

NEWS from the Biluch frontier describes the independent tribes, both Biluch and Pathans, as being more or less at war with each other. The detachment sent to Fort Munro, it appears, consists of fifty men of the 4th Punjab Infantry. Information has been received of bands of Kakar Pathans hanging about in the neighbourhood, and as there are English ladies and children at Fort Munro, extra precautions are considered necessary.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a startling account of the exploits of a mad dog at Goa, belonging to Dr. A. J. da Gama. In two days, it appears, this dog bit no less than 150 other dogs, some in Caba, near the Governor's residence, and the remainder in Panjim and Ribandar. Eventually his owner having ascertained that he was mad, handed him over to the police, who speedily brought his career to an end.

REFERRING to the state of affairs in Indore, the Allahabad paper declares that the Holkar has no great affection for his eldest son, the heir-apparent. The Maharajah has a younger son, who is his favourite, and who if a rather dull boy is said to have none of his elder brother's vices. The same paper adds:—"The estrangement between Holkar and his heir-apparent is perfectly well known to the Government of India and the Agent to the Governor-General, who, we should hope, will not allow the Maharajah's own misgovernment to pass unnoticed simply because he is prepared to aid in punishing the Bala Saheb. Colonel Bannerman's hands should be strengthened by plain and definite instructions from the Government of India empowering him to make the fullest inquiry into all the charges laid against Holkar and his son, and public opinion will not rest satisfied until such inquiry has been carried out. The Viceroy, we are certain, will receive the unqualified support of his Council in any strong course of action he may adopt in the matter, even to the ordering of a Commission to assemble at Indore."

IT is announced that arrangements have been completed between Messrs. Meakin and Company of Kussowlie and the Bombay Government to supply the European troops at Bombay, Poona, Deolali, Mhow, Ahmednuggur, and Belgaum with about 13,000 barrels of beer annually, for a period of five years; the firm meantime erecting a brewery at Poona for its production. Commenting upon these arrangements, the Allahabad paper says:—"It cannot be said that the Bombay Government have, in this beer question, displayed any of that superior sagacity which is generally claimed for the inhabitants of the Western Presidency. Whilst the authorities in Bengal have been steadily increasing their transactions with the Indian brewer for the past twelve years, the authorities at Bombay have as steadily ignored the beneficial results of Bengal experience, and only at last, it would appear, yielded to some form of pressure from without. It has indeed been surmised that there were wheels within wheels working to maintain an elsewhere exploded system. And it may be either that the theoretical advantages of providing the wants of the army in India from Indian sources have never obtained that wholesome recognition in Bombay which is freely accorded to them on the other side of India, so that the practical gains [illegible] never been carefully calculated. How substantial these are no one at all competent to form a sound opinion can for a moment doubt. Beyond the unquestionable convenience, and the direct economy to Government, something may surely be said for the claims of a system which provides for the expenditure in this country of a sum of something like thirty lakhs of rupees during five years, which would otherwise have been spent at home."

IN Calcutta tramways do not appear to be the unmixed blessing they are in Bombay, and it is complained that in many parts of the town they have rendered driving along the streets a matter not only of difficulty, but of danger. "At one time," says one of the local papers, "there was a special officer under the Municipality appointed to look after the state of the roads through which the tramways pass. But in that economical spirit, where the good of the inhabitants of the town is concerned, which has for so long distinguished our municipal authorities, the appointment of this officer has been abolished. If the executive of the Municipality will not do their duty in this respect, it may be satisfactory to the public to know that there is another official in Calcutta who can interfere on their behalf. Mr. Lambert, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, who, in the course of the discharge of his duties, drives through a great many of the streets of Calcutta, has noticed that the complaints with regard to the tramway are not without really good grounds, and in default of any action on the part of the Municipality, he, as the custodian of the lives and property of the public, is about to take steps to see if the nuisance cannot be abated. As a preliminary step, he has instructed his subordinates to carefully examine and report upon the state of the lines in their respective districts. As soon as these reports are sent in, we shall probably see that the Tramway Company can be compelled to keep the lines in such a state as not to be a nuisance to every one driving along the streets."

A FATAL accident recently occurred at the Mohar station on the East Indian Railway. When the No. 4 down passenger was leaving the station, a young woman, muffled up about the face as all purdah women are, while endeavouring to get into a carriage, missed her footing, and falling down between the platform and the moving carriages, received frightful injuries. The unfortunate woman does not appear to have been observed by the guard, as the train moved off without any halt. The *Railway Gazette*, commenting on the occurrence, says:—"In this, as in many other accidents which have occurred elsewhere, we see the great necessity which exists for competent assistant guards. It is impossible for one man to deliver letters, parcels, luggage, attend to line-clear messages, and at the same time look after passengers. The removal of a second European guard from mail and passenger trains was a most foolish step, and the sooner the railway authorities see this and return to safe, if more expensive, methods, the better will it be for passengers, whose lives are of more account than the few hundred rupees saved by the present false economy."

THE report of the Inspector-General of Forests, which was lately published, announces that it has been decided to affiliate probationers for the Forest Department to the Royal Engineering College at Cooper's Hill. A competitive examination will be held in the course of next summer, and the selected [illegible] selection has been fixed upon as the system of admission—will join the College at the commencement of the autumn term in 1885. The first year's course will probably be on much the same lines as that for the rest of the students who are going up for the Public Works or Telegraph Departments, with so much modification as may give time for a thorough study of botany and theoretical forestry. During the second year the course will take a more special cast, the subjects comprised including forestry and forest jurisprudence, botany and organic chemistry, drawing, mineralogy and geology; while during the vacations the fortunate student will be allowed facilities for visiting instructive forests and plantations in England and Scotland, and will be expected to avail himself of them. At the close of the second year specially selected forests on the Continent will be visited, where there are opportunities for observing systematic forest management in its highest perfection. This is the crowning point of the training, and the probationer, if his work and conduct have given satisfaction to the authorities, will then be qualified to join the Department in India.

A SIMLA correspondent, writing to a Calcutta paper, says:—"I am informed on very good authority that the Financial Department intends modifying the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules. Under existing rules an Uncovenanted Government employé, on producing after fifteen years' service a medical certificate of incapacity for further service, receives a pension equivalent to one-third of the average pay drawn during the last five years of service. A medical certificate after twenty-five years' work entitles him to a pension equivalent to half his average pay. The same pension is given without any medical certificate after thirty years' service. The Financial Department intends sanctioning a pension amounting to one-fourth of salary after fifteen years' service and a pension of one-third of salary after twenty-five years' service to all Uncovenanted servants who want to retire, and are not able to produce medical certificates of incapacity for further work. The modification in the existing pension rules will no doubt prove a great boon to many Government servants who have found after years of service that they have mistaken their vocation."

THE Calcutta *Statesman* says that the recent decision of Mr. Justice Cunningham in Lopez *versus* Lopez, voiding a marriage contracted with a deceased wife's sister, will occasion pain in many families not only in the city, but all over India, where, in some of the highest circles, this connection is known to have been formed. "It is possible that the opinion of the entire Bench of the High Court would not be in agreement upon this question, and it is stated by a contemporary that a case was decided in Madras, not many years ago, of a contrary view to Mr. Justice Cunningham's."

THE attention of all heads of departments and offices in the Punjab has recently been directed to the rules regarding [illegible] persons of advanced age to the [illegible]. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor [illegible] in future the rules shall be observed more carefully. On more occasions than one, lately, the Government has refused to sanction the retention in their posts of men appointed when beyond the age of 25 years. To avoid the necessity of this in future, it is hoped that the rules of the Pension Code will be closely followed. The official circular on the subject adds that approved service under a Municipal or District Committee will not be considered a sufficient qualification, in itself, for the appointment of persons of advanced age to posts under Government.

THE *Voice of India*, summarising the opinions of the Native Press with regard to the Civil Service Age question, says:—"The present limit is unreservedly condemned as inconvenient and almost prohibitive of success for an Indian candidate. The other serious drawbacks that presently contribute to the failure of native candidates are intelligently and forcibly urged. They may be generalised under three principal heads:—(1) Heavy strain on the brain of lads at the immature age of sixteen, seventeen, and eighteen; (2) the rigour of the English climate and the temptation in the way of youths, apart from heavy expenses of living in London; and (3) the great difference to be observed in marks assigned for Oriental and Occidental languages. The remedies proposed may be classified broadly as under:—(1) Substitution of twenty-one or twenty-three, or even twenty-four years as the maximum limit of age. The age of twenty-four is especially dwelt upon by almost all the leading native journals, on the ground that it is the maximum limit for candidates for the Ceylon, Hongkong, and Straits Settlements Civil Service. It is also the limit of age for Civil Service candidates in England. (2) The simultaneous holding of the annual competitive examination in India and England under the same tests. Two or three vernacular papers would have the Statutory Service altogether abolished. The *Mahratta* would, on the other hand, divide appointments to the Civil Service in the proportion of one-half for natives and one-half for Europeans. Out of the former, one-third may be reserved for native aristocracy, and two-thirds for University men of long standing and experience. The *Kesari* would make it obligatory on English candidates to present themselves for examination to be held in India only, while the *Jam-e-Jamshed* would prefer the question being well considered by a Committee of Inquiry."

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Indian Agriculturist*, gives a very alluring account of Bellary. It appears that he was employed on the survey of the Bellary Krishna State Railway from Goondacul to Dhone, a distance of thirty miles. That portion of the country abounds, he says; in rocky hills, some two or three of which contain diamonds as well as gold quartz; and he declares that one of the Bellary merchants has gained incalculable wealth by the purchase of rough diamonds from coolies. The correspondent has submitted a number of the diamonds for the inspection of the editor. The editor, however, is evidently a little doubtful of the correspondent's facts, and cautiously remarks that he has no means of ascertaining the value of the stones.

PARIS has found a new sensation in a bird-charmer, who has been astonishing the boulevardiers with his powers. A bet was made between him and a M. Loizey, a gentleman who was rather sceptical in such matters. The conditions were that M. Loizey should furnish a dozen birds which were to be at the disposal of the charmer for fifteen minutes. At the end of that time M. Picard was to open the cage which contained them and each bird was to alight upon a certain arbutus, brought upon the ground by him and placed at a distance of 100 metres from the point where they were liberated. For each bird which did not obey the charm within a quarter of an hour, M. Picard was to pay M. Loizey fifty francs; and for each bird which did, M. Loizey was to pay M. Picard the same sum. When the time for the test arrived so large and so curious a crowd had gathered on the Champs de Mars that it was impossible to maintain the needful space of 100 metres around the spot where the cage was placed. Forty metres was all the distance that could be secured. The results, therefore, were not accepted as determining the bet, and another trial will be made. The birds, however—released under these conditions—flew one by one to the arbutus and perched on its branches, to the great astonishment, it is said, of the spectators. M. Picard's charm consists, it is believed, in impregnating these branches with a colourless and mysterious liquid, the secret of which is as yet his own.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Musketry School at Poona was opened on the 16th instant under the superintendence of Lieut.-Col. Thomas, the Adjutant General for Musketry.

CAPTAIN E. A. WAINWRIGHT, of the Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles, has been permitted to resign his commission.

DR. EDWARD GREENHILL has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M. CLEMENTS, Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed Deputy Advocate-General, *vice* Colonel Nedham, placed on the unemployed list; and Captain W. H. F. McMullin, Squadron Officer, 18th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed Deputy Judge-Advocate, *vice* Clements.

THE Secretary of State for India, in consultation with the War Office, has decided that soldiers embarking for India on and after 1st May last shall only receive twenty-five days' pay as an advance, from which the value of ship's rations shall not be deducted in England, but will be left for adjustment in India. As the troopships have not yet been able to establish an average run between England and India of less than thirty-three days, it is not apparent why twenty-five days have been fixed for the advance, unless with a view of preventing the payment in British currency at Bombay, of any surplus sea-pay.

THE requirements of the Veterinary Establishment at present maintained in India having been found inadequate, the Government of India has asked the Secretary of State for India to send out eight Veterinary Surgeons, who on arrival at Bombay will be detailed for duty where their services may be required.

A SPECIAL committee has been ordered to assemble at Head-quarters, Simla, for making out and drawing up detailed instructions for execution of brigade and divisional movements of cavalry. The committee consists of Colonel Bushman, C. B., 9th Lancers, President; Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson, 18th B. C., and Captain Baden-Powell, Adjutant, 13th Hussars, as members.

THE Government have sanctioned the retention of Colonel G. F. Worsley, Royal Artillery, in his appointment of Assistant to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay, for a further period of six months.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a European District Court-Martial held at Poona on 9th July Private (Lance Corporal) Arthur Greaves, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, was arraigned upon the following charges:—First, Drunkenness on duty, at Purandhar on the 14th of June; secondly, conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline when in command of the quarter guard, by allowing an excessive quantity of malt liquor to be brought to the guard room; thirdly, conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline when in command of the quarter guard, he allowed No. 36212 Driver George Boyes, D Battery B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery one of the Guard in his charge to get drunk; fourthly, conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline when, in command of the quarter guard, he made a wilful false report to Lieutenant W. Houghten, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, the Orderly Officer of the day, by reporting the guard as all correct, one man at the rear, he well knowing such report to be false, and that the man reported to be at the rear was lying drunk on a cot in the guard room. The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for eighty-four days.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

YESTERDAY Sir Frank Souter presided at the meeting of the Town Council. There were present:—Dr. Blanc, Lieut-Colonel Merewether, Dr. Peterson. Messrs. J. Thorburn, Dosabhoy Framjee, R. N. Khote, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, M. N. Banajee, and R. M. Sayani.

On the suggestion of the Municipal Commissioner the Council recommended the Corporation to sanction, under the terms of sections 154 and 294 of the Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, an arrangement with Tapidas Vurjdas and Co., secretaries and treasurers, Alliance Manufacturing Co., Limited, by which in exchange for a piece of Municipal ground in Tardeo-road, the company give up to the Municipality a plot of land situate on the same road, the land so transferred to the Municipality being required for the proposed road from Tardeo-road to Arthur-road Bridge.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Council proceeded to the further consideration of memorandum No. 3748, dated 5th instant, from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding for information a letter from Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, forwarding for signature a warrant authorising them to defend the suit filed in the High Court by Sonabai, widow of Fazul Hubibbhai, *re* removal by the Municipality of a post erected in front of her house at Darjasthan-road.

Dr. Peterson reminded the Council that, when the memorandum was produced at the last meeting, it transpired that the Commissioner had already signed the warrant. He called attention at that time to the resolution passed by the Council a few months ago by which they requested the Municipal Commissioner to refrain in future from prosecuting or defending any proceeding or suit without their sanction. Mr. Ollivant replied that this was brought to his notice after he had signed the warrant, and that he was bound to say such a resolution would be *ultra vires*. Dr. Peterson considered this matter of the very gravest importance, the Commissioner taking a different view of the construction of the Act to that on which the Council founded their resolution. His interpretation of the Act remained the same, and he should not cease to agitate on the subject until he had received a decisive opinion. Of course, with the utmost respect for Mr. Ollivant, it was perfectly obvious that the Commissioner's opinion could not bind the Council. He believed that the Commissioner based his position on section 295, which stated that the Commissioner might direct any prosecution. But surely that section merely declared for the benefit of the other parties to a case, that the Municipal Commissioner was the person who appeared for the Council in a court of justice, and that section 29 should be read at the same time. Here it was laid down that no payment whatever should be made out of the Municipal fund without the sanction of the Council. The contention of the Commissioner that, despite the section 29, he was at liberty to enter on a costly litigation on behalf of the Corporation or the Council could not stand in law. Mr. Ollivant's claim was a *reductio ad absurdum* having regard to the financial control rested in the Council, for it meant that he was to be the sole judge as to whether suits were to be taken or defended in the High Court. He moved "That the Municipal Commissioner having stated that the resolution No. 1393, dated 3rd October, 1883, is, in his opinion, *ultra vires*, it be resolved that counsel's opinion be taken, and that a committee of the Town Council be asked to draw up a case for the consideration of counsel."

No seconder was found for this resolution, and it therefore fell to the ground.

Dr. Blanc proposed that the memorandum of the Commissioner should be recorded. He mentioned that the resolution passed by the Council in October was arrived at when they had just been losers in a case; the decision of the judge being given against them because the Commissioner had given orders to pull down the building in question, without first obtaining the sanction of the Council. There were other features in the case which induced the Council to adopt this precautionary resolution.

Mr R. M. Sayani, in seconding the motion, said there was not the slightest doubt the executive power rested with the Municipal Commissioner, and if he proved to be in the right the Council was bound to pay his expenses; on the other hand, if he were wrong, they had an undoubted right to withhold their hand, and decline to pay, in which case the Commissioner would have to find the money out of his own pocket. To avoid such an unfortunate contest the resolution was passed.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that on the last occasion he was careful to say that as a question of expediency these legal cases should be brought to the knowledge of the Council as early as possible. Dr. Peterson was not satisfied with this, and thought that the legal point should be fully and fairly considered, and that it was desirable it should be settled. He had always avoided the discussion of any principle that might provoke friction; but the Municipal Act was full of inconsistencies, and it was very difficult to take the right course. He agreed entirely with the view taken by Mr. Sayani. Section 29 was perfectly clear, that no money could go out of the treasurer's chest without due authorization. With regard to legal proceedings, the Act specifically declared he might direct prosecutions or defend them. The particular case on which the resolution was passed was not at all on all fours with the general question; it was a demolition case, in which the Act required a specific reference, otherwise proceedings were illegal. At the same time, so far was he from wishing to insist on what might be his opinion on a constitutional question, that he distinctly offered to stop the proceedings in order that the question might be raised. Accordingly he told the solicitors to treat the warrant as if it had not been already signed. They replied that this could not be done, for if the warrant had not been signed the case would have been decided against the Council *ex parte*. He believed the legal position was this: if he incurred expense in legal proceedings, and the results afterwards showed negligence, or that he had incurred unnecessary expenditure, he incurred very great responsibility, and he believed the Council would have power to withhold their sanction. It was therefore clearly to his own interest to report at the earliest opportunity any proceeding likely to involve expenditure. He had used the words *ultra vires* at the last meeting, and in that he was certainly wrong. The resolution as it ran merely requested the Municipal Commissioner to refrain from taking proceedings without reporting his intention. Of course they might request that the Secretariat should be cut down in order to give the Corporation more air (a laugh), but he looked more to the purport of the words of the resolution, and believed they meant practically that if the Commissioner instituted legal proceedings without a report to the Council he would become liable for the expenditure. Mr. Ollivant suggested, however, in conclusion that it was hardly worth taking a legal opinion on the constitutional point until it arose. If at any time he should not be able to comply with the Town Council's request, he would frankly tell them so, and they would then have the opportunity of making the reference Dr. Peterson desired. He believed the position they had hitherto occupied was a good one—that of mutual trust and confidence on both sides. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Peterson regarded the mutual trust and confidence argument as entirely irrelevant; he had said nothing and he had nothing in his mind corresponding to it, and it ought at once to be thrust aside. After hearing the Commissioner's statement he hoped Dr. Blanc would withdraw his resolution. Mr. Ollivant had stated that not only had he signed the warrant, but that he was unable to stop its execution, so that they were informed the Council was pledged to defend a suit after the Commissioner had undertaken to defend it. The position the Municipal Commissioner had sketched out was perfectly untenable. Did they ever hear of such a course? If they allowed themselves to be beguiled by a financial control of this kind they would be deceiving themselves. Should the Town Council hold that the words "may direct any prosecution" meant "without reference to the Council," it was idle to say they could hold Mr. Ollivant responsible for money he had injudiciously spent.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee considered the resolution of the Council well considered, and he thought it met every contingency.

Mr. Khote agreed with Dr. Peterson that it was only out of courtesy the word "request" was used in the resolution, and that it amounted to an instruction. On the other hand, it must be very difficult for the Commissioner to know at the initial proceedings what latitude a case would assume, and what expenses would be involved. There was, however, nothing to engage their attention so seriously.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee failed to see how the Commissioner could perform his duties or the Council discharge its functions if effect were given to the resolution. It was right that Mr. Ollivant should report the grounds of the proceedings when a heavy suit was instituted byt hem, but it would be impossible when a suit was filed against them for the Council to constitute itself a tribunal in the first instance on the merits of the case.

The motion of Dr. Blanc for recording the memorandum was then put, and it was declared carried unanimously.

Dr. Peterson objected to such an entry being made on the minutes, although he could not oppose the motion to record. The proper course was to say the resolution was carried *nem con*.

The Chairman (addressing Dr. Peterson).—I think you will always have to abide by the practice of the Town Council, and as long as I am Chairman here the practice will always be carried out. What I have to say to you is this. When the members are asked to vote, those in the affirmative hold up their hands, and if no hand is shown against the motion it is taken for granted that the members assent. On the next occasion if you do not approve the motion you must really put up your hand.

Dr. Peterson intimated that he should take exception to the minute if that ruling was pursued.

The Chairman.—I tell you positively I shall carry on the customary practice, and I will not allow a single member to disturb the harmony of the meeting. (To the Secretary) Mr. Barrow, you will please record that the motion was carried unanimously. Dr. Peterson may take objection if he chooses; we will not be taught our duty here by young members.

The Council then proceeded to the next business.

THE PROPOSED BOTANICAL GARDENS.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee said he would move the adoption of the report of the Gardens Committee (which has already been [illegible]). The chief proposals were, [illegible], that the gardens should be placed under the superintendence of a scientific gardener, and that they should be maintained on a proper footing to enable them to be more appreciated and at the same time to give them a more botanical character. The Committee suggested the appointment of a permanent committee of superintendence consisting of an ex-officio custodian and ex-officio members, with the Municipal Commissioner as president. Colonel Merewether would doubtless explain the grounds of his dissent with regard to the maintenance of the zoological department. As the formation of the botanical department was suggested by Her Majesty's Secretary of State through the Bombay Government, it was requisite to pay very great deference to the request; but as the different Governments usually made grants for the maintenance of such departments, they would probably obtain a similar concession.

Colonel Merewether drew attention to the fact that the adoption of the report had already, on a previous occasion, been proposed by another member. (Laughter.)

The Chairman, reference to the minutes having been made, said this was the case, the motion standing in the name of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee.

Mr. Thorburn observed that as the present arrangements were to be upset, it would be desirable to ascertain from Government what their contribution would be.

The Chairman agreed that this would be a wise course. As the proposals included a very great additional expense, would Mr. Nowrozjee say how that was to be provided?

Mr. Nowrozjee thought it might be very easily provided for, by a vote of what was found necessary.

The Municipal Commissioner took exception to several inaccuracies in the report, and specially maintained that the gardens had increased rather than diminished in attractiveness as had been asserted. As to the cost, he found the actual expenditure on an average of three years was Rs. 5,851 for the botanical department and Rs. 3,498 for the zoological section. He was quite certain that if the animals were abolished the gardens would be shorn of one of their most popular attractions, and that the people would appeal to the Council to maintain the zoological department. As regards the proposals to increase the botanical character of the gardens, if they could also be continued as a pleasure resort well and good, but it must be remembered their first use was to give pleasure to those who could not get anything of the sort elsewhere. Let the Council consider the experience of the past. Were they confident that with the proposed expenditure on a scientific gardener—which title would probably be claimed by the present gardener—they would attain their object? Before the Municipality pledged itself to any further expenditure towards the attainment of a higher botanic and scientific standard, it should be ascertained how far Government would meet them. At all events they ought to say nothing condemnatory of the present state of the gardens, which was far better than it was when they came into the hands of the Municipality.

Dr. Blanc urged that the Council should not abolish the zoological department because they had had some losses among the animals. On the contrary, let them improve the collection and its accommodation, and the native princes who were always so liberal in this direction would assist them. Bombay might then have a collection and a garden as good as any in the up-country towns. He instanced the gardens at Jeypore as an example of what might be attained.

The Chairman asked if Dr. Blanc was aware of what the Jeypore gardens cost. It was all a mere matter of expenditure; and he did not think the present gardens were worthy of Bombay. At the same time, he could testify that the gardens were at this moment looking better than they had done for twenty years.

Dr. Peterson entirely agreed with Colonel Merewether's minute on the subject, and hoped the Corporation would not sanction the continuance of the present state of things. The manner in which the larger animals were kept was a scandal. As to the proposal to improve this department and charge an admission fee, that was the function of a zoological or private society.

The Chairman.—In that case the animals would have to be removed, for the land is given on the distinct understanding that no charge is to be made.

Colonel Merewether stated that his fear that the beasts were fed on living animals had been well-founded, for he had ascertained that this was done until very recently. He read the letter of "A Visitor" recently addressed to the *Bombay Gazette*, commenting shortly on the treatment of the animals and suggesting it was better they should be shot. Colonel Merewether added that he had heard complaints as to the way the animals had been treated for years. He was convinced these complaints were well-founded, and with all that the Corporation could do, they could not make satisfactory arrangements for the maintenance of the animals. He had framed an amendment accepting the first five conclusions at which the committee have arrived, but declaring that the zoological collection could not be maintained in its present state without causing cruelty to some of the animals, recommending that the tiger, cheeta, hyæna, and wolf be at once destroyed, and that the Municipal Commissioner should be instructed to dispose of the other animals. The proposition concluded with the statement, for the information of the Corporation, that, although if a botanical garden was to be maintained it would be necessary to obtain the services of a scientific gardener, and Mr. McEwen would cease to have charge, the Council recognised the value of his services.

In the course of further discussion Mr. Nowrozjee said he had testimony which declared emphatically that the gardens had retrograded. This was the result of putting their management in the hands of a stone mason, and the result was only what might have been expected. If there was any chance of improving the gardens the sooner the change was made the better.

Mr. Sayani objected to Mr. Nowrozjee's use of the word stone mason. When the Municipal Commissioners and the Town Council had put people into certain positions they ought not to call them names, especially after so many years' service.

Dr. Peterson.—Stonemason is not a term of reproach.

Mr. Sayani.—It contrasts with the position you have given the man.

Mr. Thorburn proposed that the report of the Special Committee on the question of the organisation of the boanical department be forwarded in the first instance to Government with the request that it will be pleased to intimate to the Council what annual contribution may be counted on from the State, in the event of the Corporation adopting the new proposal.

This was seconded by Dr. Blanc and agreed to, in preference to the original resolution, but ultimately it was withdrawn in favour of the following resolution, moved by Dr. Peterson and seconded by Mr. Banajee:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to endeavour to ascertain from Government what amount of financial support the Corporation might count upon, if they decide to establish a botanical garden in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of State, and that the consideration of the Committee's report be in the meantime adjourned." This was adopted, the proposals framed by Colonel Merewether being deferred until the report is again considered.

The Council then adjourned.

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 10th instant.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 7th instant, reporting that the right of grazing cattle on the Port Trust estate for the current season was put up to public auction on the 5th instant, and was sold as follows:—

For land from Mazagon to Sewree, to Dugroo Bawajee, for	Rs. 650
For land from Mazagon to Colaba, to Furrnoram Gunnoojee, for	Rs. 340
Total	Rs. 990

and he asks approval of the sale. The Traffic Manager states that the sum of Rs. 1,120 was realized last year.

Resolution.—Approved.

Read a letter from Messrs. Edward Bates and Company, dated 20th June, submitting, for the consideration of the Trustees, the necessity of providing, for use in Prince's Dock, a floating crane capable of lifting from 25 to 30 tons.

Resolution.—The papers should be circulated to the Trustees who are not members of the Dock Committee.

Read Government Resolution No. 220, dated 9th June, forwarding an inquiry by the Secretary of State whether, and on what conditions, the Trustees are prepared to provide dry dock accommodation for the larger class of H. M.'s vessels of war.

The correspondence having been previously circulated to the Trustees, read their minutes thereon.

Resolution.—The state of the case should be explained to Government, with an intimation that it would not suit the plans of the Trustees to provide the dry dock required by the Admiralty.

Read a letter from Mr. Khimjee Jewa, dated 19th May, offering to purchase at Rs. 20 per square yard 1,500 or 2,000 square yards of land at the site of the old B.B. and C.I. Railway station at Carnac-bridge. Read reply, dated 23rd May, intimating that the price is so low that it is useless to put it before the Trustees. Read letter from Mr. Khimjee Jewa, dated 3rd June, inquiring the price at which the land will be sold to him.

Resolution.—Mr. Khimjee Jewa should be informed that the Trustees do not propose to sell the land referred to, but that they are prepared to grant him a fifty years' lease at a rent of Re. 1½ per square yard per annum for first ten years, Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for next ten years, and Rs. 2½ per square yard per annum for the remaining thirty years, should there be no special objection to the particular area which he requires.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 10th June, submitting an offer by Mr. Khimjee Jewa to lease for fifty years an irregular plot of land measuring 168 7/9 square yards at the junction of Baroda-street and Carnac-bunder siding-road, north, at a rent of Re. 1 per square yard for first twenty years, and Re. 1½ for the remaining thirty years.

Resolution.—A fifty years' lease should be offered at the usual rates, viz.:—Re. 1½ per square yard per annum for first ten years; Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for next ten years; and Rs. 2½ per square yard per annum for remaining thirty years. The lease, if accepted should be conterminous with that of the adjoining land in Mr. Khimjee's occupation.

Read letter from Traffic Manager, dated 1st July reporting that the buffalo owners on Mody-bay estate have taken no steps to vacate the land occupied by them, and asking for further instructions.

Resolution.—The necessary legal steps should be taken to eject the buffalo owners.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Report by Traffic Manager that Rs. 876-2 has been collected on behalf of the Municipality between 2nd June and 1st July for toll on carts at Mahim and Sion.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 8th July, 1884.	For week ending 8th July, 1883.
Vessels piloted into harbour	17	17
„ „ out of „	19	26
„ transported	10	25
„ attended to	..	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 7th July, 1884.	For week ending 7th July, 1883.
Vessels entered	11	17
„ left	12	18
„ remaining in dock	12	20

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

THE following is the Government Resolution regarding the manner in which the Honorary Assistant Surgeons, appointed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital perform their duties, to which reference was made at the meeting of the Town Council last week:—

General Department.

Bombay Castle, 15th February 1884.

Letter from the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, No. 392, dated 22nd January 1884:—

"The extended period of six months for which the three honorary medical gentlemen were appointed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 2,081, dated 16th June 1883, having expired, and their inefficiency both as regards attention to their official duties and surgical capabilities, having been prominently brought to my notice by Surgeon-Major Hojel, the Medical Officer in charge, I deemed it expedient to call on that officer for a full report of the working of the system of supplementing the hospital staff by unpaid or Honorary Surgeons, which has now been under trial since 26th May 1882. This report I have the honour to submit herewith for the information of Government.

"2. As Surgeon-Major Hojel's statement plainly shows that the system has proved a failure, and that the three gentlemen appointed have notwithstanding repeated remonstrances, shown a total disregard of authority and an absence of desire to perform their responsible duties with that punctuality and regard for the interest of the sick on which alone as successful working of such a large institution depends, it will rest with Government now to determine whether, under the circumstances brought to notice, their services should be continued.

"3. From the immense amount of work entailed on the Medical Officer and House Surgeon it is clear that, for its efficient performance, some addition to the hospital staff is absolutely called for. I would therefore leave it for the consideration of Government whether in lieu of the present system, it might not be preferable to appoint a junior commissioned medical officer on the permanent hospital staff supplementing his pay by permitting him to hold one of the minor professorships attached to the Grant Medical College."

Letter from Surgeon-Major A. N. Hojel, in charge Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, to the Secretary to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, No. 4, dated 7th January 1884:—

"In reply to your letter No. 7 of 1884, I regret to have to report that the working of the system of supplementing the hospital staff by unpaid or Honorary Medical Officers has proved a failure. Under that system the Surgeon-Major in charge has no real control. The honorary officers come and go as they like, and as a consequence the work is performed in a perfunctory manner.

"2. I consider it of great importance that the poor people seeking medical aid in the out-patient department should not be kept waiting an unnecessarily long time in the morning; for delay to them may mean the loss of a day's wages or perhaps the loss of fixed employment. On this account I have requested the Honorary Surgeons, both verbally and in writing, to be punctual in their attendance at the out-patient department, but I regret to say that my friendly advice and that failing my subsequent official circulars, have been alike unheeded. Dr. Pesikaka has been the least, and Dr. Khambata the most unpunctual of the three. Owing to this unpunctuality the poor people have been kept waiting, many of them thereby entailing loss as above pointed out, and I have had to take the House Surgeon from his legitimate work in the hospital and send him to prescribe for the out-patients.

"3. When the magnitude of the work done in this hospital is considered (the attendance for the year 1882 was 96,725, the total number of operations performed was 2,168), it will, I think, be conceded that the officer in charge should have a good, efficient, and reliable staff to assist him. I much regret to say that during the time I have held charge of this hospital I have not had such a staff. They have shown neither that zeal or ability which is desirable to those who would aspire to the honourable and responsible position to which Government appointed them

"4. It is unpleasant to have to say unkind words of members of one's own profession. But called upon officially as I have been by the Head of my department to report upon the system and the manner in which the three Honorary Surgeons carried on the duties allotted to them, there is no other course open to me but to state my opinion truthfully and candidly. And that opinion is that the system of unpaid or honorary officers has proved a failure and that the work of the gentlemen appointed has been most unsatisfactory both in the out-patient department and in the wards of the hospital.

"5. If I may be permitted to make a suggestion I would recommend that two paid Assistant Surgeons on a salary of say Rs. 300 each be appointed, that they should be placed not only in word but in reality under the control of the Surgeon-Major in charge who is responsible to Government for the efficient working of the hospital. If the officer in charge performed his duties in a perfunctory manner, I take it that Government would not hesitate to remove him from his position. But I submit that if that officer cannot claim the obedience and attention of those who are appointed to assist him he cannot make the hospital of that use to the suffering poor which it otherwise might be.

"6. In conclusion, I would add that if Government are pleased to approve of my recommendation to appoint two paid assistants, it should be stipulated that they do not keep, or be connected in any way with private dispensaries. Two of the late Honorary Surgeons, Drs. Khambata and Pesikaka, I observe, have their names over dispensaries within from three to five minutes' walk of the hospital, a circumstance which may possibly wean their attention from their hospital duties. At all events I consider the practice a most improper one. In no hospital in Europe would it be tolerated. A hospital surgeon or physician engaging in dispensary practice would at once forfeit his appointment. In saying thus much, I do not mean in any way to imply that it is derogatory to the *general practitioner* to keep surgeries. On the contrary, I am aware that many highly respected members of the profession do so in Europe; and I think when we consider the various caste prejudices as well as the small means of the bulk of the people in this country, the practice is still more permissible here. But I do say that medical gentlemen who aspire to a position on a hospital staff should here as in other countries, aim at taking a place in the higher walks of their profession."

Memorandum from the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, No. 724, dated 2nd February 1884—Submitting, in continuation of No. 392, dated 22nd January last the following letter from Surgeon-Major R. Boustead, I. M. D., dated 11th January 1884:—

The Surgeon General having desired me to express my opinion on the Honorary Surgeons attached to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding their proficiency, attendance to duty, &c., I have the honour to request that you will inform the Surgeon General that judging from some operations that I saw performed by both Mr. Khambata and Mr. Pesikaka I did not think them well up in surgery or good operators.

"They were both irregular in their attendance at the hospital in their morning visit.

"Mr. Blaney was away on leave all the time I was in charge. I can therefore offer no opinion on his proficiency."

Letter from the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, No. 826, dated 8th February 1884:—

"I have the honour to submit, for the orders of Government, the accompanying correspondence from Surgeon-Major Hojel, reporting his having, on the 11th ultimo, directed Honorary Assistant Surgeon Khambata to discontinue his attendance at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, in consequence of direct disobedience in having performed an operation in contravention of an order issued only three days previously.

"2. As Surgeon-Major Hojel had taken this precipitate step without having received previous instruction from my office, or forwarded any explanation from Mr. Khambata as to his conduct, I considered it advisable, until a full report of the case had been submitted, to direct that he be restored to duty.

"3. From Surgeon-Major Hojel's further report and Mr. Khambata's explanation, it will be seen that the latter did, in direct disobedience of written orders issued on the 8th of Jaunary last, perform the operation now complained of.

"4. Surgeon-Major Hojel moreover complains that notwithstanding the circulation of printed rules regarding the distribution of duties, Mr. Khambatta still evinces utter disregard of his wishes [illegible] attending the out-door [illegible] orders and instead of [illegible] requested, he [illegible] patient department at 7-30 a.m., as requested, he seldom comes much before 9 a.m. and never before 8-30 a.m.

"5. Surgeon-Major Hojel requests that Mr. Khambata be henceforth denied the privilege of remaining on the hospital staff."

Letter from Surgeon-Major A. N. Hojel in charge Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, No. 7, dated 11th January 1884:—

"I have the honour to report, for the information of the Surgeon General, that I have this day directed Honorary Assistant Surgeon Dr. Khambata to discontinue his attendance at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for having performed an operation in controversion to an order issued in my memorandum, dated 8th instant.

"2. The period for which the Honorary Assistant Surgeons were appointed having expired, I allowed them as a matter of courtesy to continue their attendance until further instructions were issued by Government regarding their appointments. But finding my orders ignored, I had no other alternative but to prohibit Dr. Khambata's further attendance"

Resolution.—The Surgeon General should be requested to inform the Honorary Assistant Surgeons of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital that His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets to have received some complaint of the want of regularity and punctuality in their attendance at the hospital. Although the services of these gentlemen are gratuitous, it is not the less necessary that they be rendered under rule and with scrupulous observance of punctuality. Without this a public institution cannot be properly managed, and the poor patients who resort to it are subjected to delays and hardship. His Excellency in Council therefore hopes that no cause will arise for further complaints concerning the Honorary Assistant Surgeons of a nature similar to those which have now been made.

2. The Surgeon in charge of the Goculdas Tejpal should be requested to fix the hours of attendance of the Honorary Assistant Surgeons and to report if they are not observed.

3. Mr. Blaney and Mr. Pesikaka should be re-appointed Honorary Assistant Surgeons for a further term of six months.

JOHN NUGENT,
Secretary to Government.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—JULY 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

THE following, among other matters, were heard before his lordship:—

RE THUCKER MORARJEE NENSEY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of Lukhmidas Khimjee and another, opposing creditors, applied for an adjournment of the hearing for two months on the ground that his clients had not had an opportunity of examining the insolvents' books; and for an order that the insolvents should deposit all their books with the Official Assignee. Of the total liabilities, Rs. 84,000, Rs. 61,100 were due to the opposing creditors. The insolvents made a consignment of wool to Liverpool through Messrs. Wallace and Co., to whom the opposing creditors were guarantee brokers. The wool was found to be of an inferior quality, and the opposing creditors sustained a loss in consequence to the extent of Rs. 61,100.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvents, said that the first insolvent had already been over two months in jail; and though the learned counsel did not object to an adjournment, he asked that reasonable time should be given to his clients to file an affidavit of documents.

The judge allowed a fortnight for an affidavit of documents, and the hearing was adjourned for two months.

RE HARRIDAS SOONDERDAS.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE PEERMAHOMED GOOLAMMAHOMED.

Mr. Davar applied for leave to file a fresh petition. The original petition was filed in August, 1882, and was dismissed in February last for want of prosecution. As the creditors had been pressing, the insolvent had to come to the court again. The application was granted.

RE. DHARAMDAS ASANUND AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mankar applied for an extension of the interim order granted to the insolvents. About 150 books had been deposited with the Official Assignee, but the insolvents could get no access to them during the time they were in the possession of the receiver in a certain suit. An extension of the interim order was granted for three months.

RE AMBAIDAS ROOGNATHDAS.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, moved for leave to serve notices, to amend the schedule, and for an extension of the interim order. The application was not opposed and was granted.

RE GANGJEE NURPUT.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule, which was granted.

RE MERWANJEE COOVERJEE.

The insolvent, who stated in his schedule that this was his first insolvency, appeared for his discharge. In answer to the Commissioner, he admitted that he had obtained the benefit of the Act on a previous occasion, but said that he forgot all about it. He received a pension of Rs. 10 per month from the Municipality. The Commissioner adjourned the discharge for six months without protection.

PETITION DISMISSED.

The petition of Bhai Ballajee Rowtee was dismissed for want of prosecution.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges:—Harising Madowsing Purdesee, liabilities Rs. 948. Moorar Fakir Bhowsar, Rs. 263. Kaderbhoy Hyathboy Mirja, Rs. 3,111. Sulleman Nura Gowlee and others, Rs. 885. Salam Samuel Gadker, Rs. 2,426. Seskurn Petamber, Rs. 12,473. Shamrao Govindrao Dhonday, Rs. 1,316. Jamsetjee Rustomjee Daroovalla, Rs. 1,904. Thomas Henry Shean, Rs. 3,252.

MAJOR-GENERAL HEWETT'S CASE.

THIS case came on for hearing to-day. Mr. Russell appeared for the insolvent; and the Hon. Mr. Budroodin opposed for Mr. Hormusjee Shapoorjee, solicitor, partner of Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee.

Mr. Budroodin read the grounds of opposition, which were that the insolvent had withheld books and papers; had made false entries in his schedule; and had contracted debts fraudulently and by means of false pretences. The learned counsel was about to read the grounds filed by Fakeerjee Merwanjee, another creditor, who had, however, withdrawn his opposition.

Mr. Russell objected to the course proposed to be taken by his learned friend.

Mr. Budroodin read a section of the Act, under which, he argued, it was open to him to use all the grounds of opposition filed against the insolvent.

The judge said it was open to Mr. Budroodin to adopt the grounds as his own, and to prove them if he could.

Mr. Budroodin, agreeing to the course suggested, said the additional grounds of opposition were that the insolvent had borrowed a great deal of money from Marwarees when he was in a hopeless state of insolvency; that he borrowed the money to keep up false appearances; that he squandered the money recklessly and on dancing-girls; that he falsely ascribed his pecuniary difficulties chiefly to the illness of his wife and to his standing surety for his two sons and some friends, whereas the fact was that his sons and the friends in question stood surety for him; also that, with the exception of a few papers, he had lodged no books with the Official Assignee; and that he had given no special balance-sheet showing the state of his accounts. The schedule was filed in 1882. It commenced with 1879, and duing the three years liabilities to the extent of Rs. 67,000 had been incurred, while the capital was nothing. It would appear that the insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 22,000 against an income of Rs. 6,000 per annum. No papers had been filed, and nobody could say what had become of the Rs. 67,000 borrowed by insolvent. Some scraps of paper must have been kept by a person in the insolvent's position, who spent so much money; and the court could not accept his mere word that none were in existence. The schedule had been amended four times; they had thus four different stories from the insolvent; and it was difficult to say whether the last amended schedule was entitled to any more credence them the first. Direct misrepresentations as to income were made to Mr. Hormusjee, who advanced Rs. 11,000 to the insolvent when the latter must have been in a hopeless state of insolvency. He misrepresented the purposes to which the loan was to be applied. The schedule stated falsely that Rs. 2,730 were deducted from the Rs. 11,000. The fact was that not a pie was deducted; and the Rs. 11,000 were paid by the hands of Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy, solicitors. The rate of interest mentioned in the bond was 12 per cent., but General Hewett requested that 9 per cent. should be mentioned in the bond, and he paid the difference of 3 per cent., Rs. 990, in cash some time after the Rs. 11,000 had been paid by Mr. Hormusjee. There could be no doubt that had General Hewett made a true statement of his circumstances, Mr. Hormusjee, a solicitor of the court, would never have consented to lend him such a large sum of money. The learned counsel could not conceive how his lordship could grant the insolvent his discharge. The mildest course that could be suggested was that the petition should be dismissed.

General Hewett, examined by Mr. Budroodin, said he got into difficulties in 1879, when his income was about Rs. 500 a month. He had no additional income until he was appointed Sheriff of Bombay. He kept no books, but had some memoranda of the moneys he received from Mr. Hormusjee, and of moneys which he remitted to his wife in England. Insolvent had been borrowing large sums of money from various parties. He did not consider that the rough memoranda he kept came under the description of "papers and vouchers" mentioned in his declaration in the matter of his insolvency. He got the Rs. 11,000 from Mr. Hormusjee in July, 1882. Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy were not his (insolvent's) solicitors: in fact, they negotiated the loan. Everything was done by Mr. Dayabhoy, and the insolvent did not see Mr. Hormusjee. Insolvent was not aware of having given Mr. Dayabhoy, any special instructions. He believed he got the loan from the firm of Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee. The receipt for the first instalment bore the office stamp of Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee. He did not ask Mr. Dayabhoy or Mr. Cumroodin to act as his solicitor in the transaction. He understood Mr. Dayabhoy acted for the gentleman who lent the money. Insolvent did not know of any correspondence going on between Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy and Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee about the loan. he did not remember seeing Mr. Hormusjee about the loan. He would not like to swear he had no interview with Mr. Hormusjee. His idea was that he first saw Mr. Hormusjee after he had filed his schedule, when Mr. Hormusjee remarked it was very hard for a man to lose Rs. 11,000 at one blow. He would swear that Mr. Hormusjee did not ask him about his liabilities, because the whole thing was managed by Mr. Dayabhoy, and he (insolvent) was under the impression that the loan was made by the firm, did not by an individual. He certainly did not tell Mr. Hormusjee that his liabilities were only Rs. 5,000 at the time. They might have been about Rs. 20,000. He did not tell Mr. Hormusjee that he had a debt of honour amounting to Rs. 4,000, which he wanted to pay. He did not remember having had a debt of honour at the time. He did not tell Mr. Hormusjee that, if he got a loan of Rs. 11,000 or Rs. 12,000, he would be able to clear off all his liabilities. He did not tell Mr. Hormusjee that his income was between Rs. 1,300 and Rs. 1,400 per month. He could not possibly have said so. He would not swear that Mr. Hormusjee did not ask him what [illegible] his income was. He did [illegible] Mr. Hormusjee that he expected a large [illegible] be coming to him within a [illegible] half. Insolvent had no recollection of [illegible] Mr. Hormusjee or Mr. Dayabhoy that he did not wish 12 per cent. to be the rate of interest mentioned in the bond.

Mr. Budroodin.—Are you prepared to deny it?

Insolvent.—I have no other answer to give.

Mr. Budroodin.—Then do you deny it?

Insolvent.—I have already stated I have no recollection. I cannot give any other answer.

Mr. Budroodin.—I ask your lordship to take a note that I have repeated the question three times, but General Hewett will not answer it.

Examination continued.—I received the amount in two cheques of Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 5,000. I believe they were drawn by Mr. Hormusjee. I cannot say positively whether they were drawn by the firm or Mr. Hormusjee. They were handed to me at Mr. Dayabhoy's office; they were then sent to be cashed; and when cashed, deductions were made for brokerage and interest, and I got over Rs. 8,000 only. Mr. Dayabhoy told me that I could not get the whole of the Rs. 11,000 until the bond was signed by myself and my two sons. I had a life policy for Rs. 20,000, which I sold for Rs. 1,000 about four years ago to Nowrojee Ardasir Davur. The policy was certainly not for Rs. 40,000. It is not mentioned in my schedule, I think. I had no opportunity of looking at my schedule, and I cannot say whether it is mentioned there or not. I received various sums in June, but I cannot say whether they are mentioned in the schedule. I do not know the form of drawing up schedules; and I depended upon others to draw up mine. The Rs. 11,000 are not mentioned in the special balance-sheet; they are mentioned in the schedule. I have not shown in the schedule what I did with the Rs. 11,000. I can show what I did with it. I have an account of the moneys I sent to Mrs. Hewett in England, amounting to Rs. 15,068. Mrs. Hewett returned from England in April, 1880. I have no recollection of going with Mrs. Hewett to Mr. Hormusjee's office on one occasion. I cannot swear I did not go there with her. I don't recollect going there with a letter of recommendation from Mr. Cleveland. I don't deny it; and I don't admit it. I don't remember taking a letter of recommendation from Mr. Cleveland at any time. I don't swear I did not. Mrs. Hewett managed a good deal of my money matters.

General Hewett's re-examination was reserved.

Mr. Hormusjee Shapoorjee, the opposing creditor, was then examined by Mr. Budroodin. He lent General Hewett Rs. 11,000 on a bond executed by him and his two sons. Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy acted as solicitors for General Hewett. Witness saw him at least twice at his office. Negotiations were opened through certain brokers, who went to witness on General Hewett's behalf. Witness discussed the terms with the General. Before agreeing to give the loan witness asked in what time the General would be able to repay the loan. He said he would repay it in two years by monthly instalments of Rs. 400. Witness said it was not a correct calculation. The General said in about a year he expected to get a large sum of money. Witness asked him if he had any other debts. He said he had small debts amounting to about Rs. 5,000; also a debt of honour for about Rs. 3,000. As to his income, the General said that ordinarily he got between Rs 1,300 and Rs. 1,400 a month, that is, exclusive of his fees as Sheriff of Bombay. The interest agreed upon was one per cent. per month. Witness would not have agreed to lend the money if he knew that the General's debts were Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 20,000, or that his monthly income was only Rs. 500.

The witness's examination was not over when the court adjourned until next Wednesday.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—JUNE 16.

(Before Mr. WARDEN, Acting 2nd Judge.)

MAHOMEDBAI CURRIMJEE *vs.* FREDERICK WILNECKER.

THIS was a suit to recover the sum of Rs. 500 which had been advanced to the defendant's father, he standing guarantee.

Mr. Rustomjee appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Shamrao for the defendant. The claim was admitted, but minority was pleaded. A passport was produced, which had been granted to the defendant at Vienna about two years ago, to prove the minority. The court was not satisfied with the proofs of the defendant's minority, and gave a decree for the plaintiff.

APPOINTMENTS ON DEPUTATIONS.

THE following rules regarding the powers of the Government of India and of Local Governments in sanctioning deputations and temporary appointments, and the rates of deputation allowance, are issued as a corrigendum in last Saturday's *Gazette of India*:—

P. and A. A. O. p. 299, Section 57. Substitute the following for Clause (*l*) of this Section and the Note under it.

1. An officer is said to be on deputation when he is detached on special temporary duty for the performance of which there is no permanently or temporarily sanctioned appointment. A temporary appointment is an appointment carrying a definite rate of pay and sanctioned for a limited time.

2. A temporary appointment, if the cost is Provincial, may be sanctioned by a Local Government without reference to the Government of India, provided the pay of the appointment does not exceed Rs. 3,000 a year. If the cost is Imperial, a temporary appointment requires the sanction of the Government of India; but if the pay of the appointment does not exceed Rs. 3,000 a year, it will be sufficient to include it in the statement of fresh charges submitted to the Government of India, unless it should last for more than a year. In the latter case, a special application must be made for the sanction of the Supreme Government.

3. Temporary appointments on more than Rs. 250 a month will be reported to Her Majesty's Secretary of State in the annual statement of increases and decreases of expenditure, or separately in each instance, according to the nature of the case.

4. An officer may be deputed on special duty by a Local Government without reference to the Government of India, and without limit of time, if the cost of the deputation is Provincial, and if the remuneration granted to the officer is not at a higher rate than Rs. 3,000 a year. An officer may not be deputed on special duty by a Local Government if the cost is Imperial, without the sanction of the Government of India.

5. An officer, no matter what his salary may be, deputed on special duty by a Local Government for a period not exceeding six months, provided the cost of deputation in Provincial, and he may be allowed by the Local Government to draw the pay or salary which but for his deputation, he

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would have continued to draw either as substantive or officiating. If the duties involve a decided increase of work or responsibility in comparison with the duties of his regular appointment, or require a change of station, the Local Government may in addition allow the officer to draw a deputation allowance at a rate not exceeding one-fifth of salary, subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 10 a day. If it is expected that the deputation should last for more than six months, or if it does actually last for more than six months, a special application for the sanction of the Government of India must be made. Deputation allowances are granted independently of any travelling allowance which may be admissible.

THE BREWING TRADE IN INDIA.

The history of the brewing trade in India is both interesting and instructive. It sprung from very small beginnings, and has been built up, by the almost inevitable law of new enterprises, on failures. The first Indian brewery was started at Kussowlie some thirty-five years ago, by a broken-down gentleman by name Bevan. He was a man of some cleverness and a good chemist; but his capital was too small; he lacked all that special knowledge which the brewer of to-day has purchased at a heavy cost, and he died unsuccessful. A little later Mr. Mackinnon, of Mussoorrie, entered the field and to better purpose. But the bane of all such attempts was that the beer made in the hills would not keep in the plains. Following close on Mr. Mackinnon's venture was one started at Umballa by Mr. Shaw, a riding master in the 9th Lancers, and although his means and appliances were of a most primitive order, and the venture ended in collapse, there is no doubt but that he was right in one important particular in which both previous attempts and some subsequent ones were at fault. To Mr. Dyer of Simla belongs the eminent credit of having since demonstrated the fact, by his successful experiment at Lucknow, that malt liquors, suitably brewed, can be made as well in the plains as in the hills, and it may safely be said that had this knowledge been earlier acquired there would have been few if any brewery located in the hills, where the extra price of labour, and difficulties of transport handicap the industry sensibly. After the Umballa failure came a brewery at Simla, a much more ambitious scheme: but the site was badly chosen, and between the struggle with insufficient capital and incompetent management the thing came to grief. At this stage it seemed as though brewing in India was never destined to grow beyond the limits of an inconsiderable [illegible] business. But in the course of the next [illegible] the failures at Simla and Kussowlie [illegible] the hands of new men, who mixed their malt with brains, and from these fresh beginnings have sprung a number of admirably appointed concerns, steadily extending over every part of India, extremely creditable to the energy and skill of the projectors and an honour to the Government which, in spite of much prejudice, and stolid opposition both from without and within has nursed an important industry into assured success.

All told, there are some fifteen breweries in India, established and in prospect. Of these Messrs. Meakin and Company own about half. They are brewing at Simla, Kussowlie, Dalhousie, Chuckrata and Ranikhet; are about to build on the site of the old rest camp at Sonoda, near Darjeeling, and are to be ready for their heavy undertaking in Bombay, with a new brewery at Poona, in November 1885. Perhaps the largest and most perfectly furnished single brewery in India is that at Murree, under the direction of Mr. Whymper, with a great and growing field before it. These Whympers are heard of again in other Indian breweries, sharing, all of them, that restless vigour and resource which has made their elder brother's fame among Alpine climbers. Messrs. Dyer and Co. are working well at Simla, Solon and Lucknow. Then there are Mackinnon and the Crown Brewery Company at Mussoorie, and a company at Naini Tal. But something still remains for the brewers in India to do: and that something is vital to their complete success. We mean grow their own hops. If we understand the case, the main difficulty is that the hop flowers when the monsoon is at its height, and wet at that stage is fatal to its maturity. It is thus much to be regretted that a hopeful experiment started by Mr Whymper in Kashmere a few years ago, should have come to an abrupt end from a quarrel with the State officials. Major Marshall, the Resident at Chumba, is said to be growing hops there now with encouraging prospects of success. And we cannot but think that the enterprise of the brewers which has already achieved so much, might certainly achieve this much more if adequately exerted.—*Pioneer.*

BENGAL.

Alleged House-breaking by Soldiers.—The Darjeeling correspondent of the *Statesman* writes:—A *cause célèbre* has just come off in Darjeeling, or rather the first act only of the drama. [illegible] happens to be the principal actor on the present occasion. The Darjeeling residence (yclept "Or[illegible]") of Mr. Courjon, of Chandernagore, was broken into by soldiers last Sunday fortnight. Two of the men had been engaged, in whitewashing and painting the house, in which were left several cases of stores and wines belonging to the proprietor who is now away in France. These two sons of Mars, like Falstaff's two men in buckram, increased to five; and here I must pause, as the matter is now still *sub judice*, suffice it to say, that a free fight took place, the result of which, so far as it has gone, is that the poor fellows have been committed to the Sessions for trial. The preliminary inquiry occupied two whole days. Mr. Sutherland, instructed by Messrs. Roberts, Morgan & Co., appeared for the prosecution. Colonel Perceval, the Officer Commanding at Jellapahar, watched the case on behalf of the accused. All praise to the gallant Colonel for the *esprit de corps* which he manifested, not only in appearing on both days, but also in standing bail for his men on their commitment. The general feeling is that the principal offender, or at any rate the party through whom these poor fellows were put in the way of temptation, is not on his trial also. A noticeable feature in the proceedings was that this was the first time that the new provision in the Ilbert Criminal Procedure Amendment Act was acted upon, according to which the accused were severally asked whether they preferred being tried by a jury at the Sessions, to being summarily tried by the magistrate. The answer of course was in favor of the former course.

Shocking Accident to a Railway Guard.—Mr. Griffiths, employed as a guard on the Central Bengal Railway, met with a severe accident on Wednesday last, while on duty with an up train. It appears that the guard noticing the door of a 3rd class compartment open while the train was between two stations stepped out from his brakevan to the footboard with the purpose of closing the door, when the heels of his trowsers got caught by a projection from a culvert over which the train was passing at the time, which caused him to slip and fall between the two upper and lower foot-boards of a carriage, and in this position he was dragged along for about 200 yards before falling to the ground. On arrival of the train at the next station, the guard was, of course, found missing. A trolly was immediately sent down the road the train had come from, when he was found lying near the line severely injured, and taken back to the station. In the meanwhile the head office was communicated with, and a pilot engine with another guard was sent to take the train on. The pilot engine returning back to Sealdah with the injured man, who was then immediately removed to the College Hospital where he is at present improving.—*Indian Daily News.*

The Health Officer's Memorandum.—The number of births registered in May was 598 against 676 in the preceding month. It exceeds all the corresponding totals of the past decade excepting [illegible] and also surpasses the mean of the last 10 years by 89. The increase of 37 births over those of the corresponding month of the previous year is observable among all classes of the community except "other classes." There were 306 males and 292 female births in the month under record. The mean of the past decade was 509.

MADRAS.

Cholera at Chidambaram.—We learn by telegraph that cholera has broken out in a severe form at Chidambaram, and that several deaths are reported daily. In consequence of this, Patcheappah's school at Chidambaram has been temporarily closed.—*Times.*

Illness of Mr. Overbury, C. S.—We regret to learn that Mr. E. Overbury, the Civil and Sessions Judge of Salem, is suffering from inflammation of the liver, and has been obliged to place himself under treatment in the General Hospital. We are glad, however, to hear that he is progressing favorably.—*Ibid.*

Mr. W. F. Grahame, C. S.—We regret to learn that during the North Tanjore Sessions, which began last Monday, Mr. W. F. Grahame, the District and Sessions Judge of North Tanjore, was suddenly attacked by what is said to be cholera; but we are glad to hear that, at the time our informant despatched his message, he was much better and on a fair way to recovery.—*Ibid.*

STONE PASHA ON BRITISH BARBARITIES.

We quote the following from the *Pioneer*:—In that excellent magazine the American *Century* of June last is an extremely interesting paper, called the "Diary of an American Girl in Cairo, during the War of 1882." The "American Girl" was Miss Stone, daughter of Lieutenant-General Stone, of the American Army, at that time Stone Pasha, Chief of the Staff of the Egyptian Army. With the diary we have no immediate concern, beyond venturing to add our tribute of admiration in acknowledging the simple, unassuming, and effective style in which the diary records the sufferings and anxieties of the writer and her mother, and their final release from behind the Egyptian lines. But to the diary is prefixed an "Introductory letter" by General Stone, which we are unwilling to pass without notice. General Stone, who writes evidently under a feeling of strong prejudice against the English—and who, for the rest, doubtless found it necessary to explain why the only ladies left in Cairo in the summer of 1882, were the ladies of his own family—records a very grave and formidable indictment against the British Consular authorities. The substance of his accusations, as far as possible, is this, in his own words:—

1. That, though on July 6th, he "felt it was probable that the British Admiral would eventually bombard Alexandria," he "could not conceive that he could bombard an open seaport after having proclaimed that he entered its harbour 'as a friend,'—certainly not without giving such clear and timely notice that the thousands of Europeans residing in the interior cities (to whom no notice was given) would have opportunity to leave."

2. That "to his astonishment, the notice of only 24 hours was given, and that notice was given late in the afternoon of the 9th of July, after the departure from Cairo of the last train on that day for Alexandria. At the same time the foreign war ships and ships of refuge were advised to quit the harbour at noon on the 10th."

3. That "this barbarous disregard on the part of the British of the lives of citizens of all other nationalities caused me as well as thousands of others fearful anxiety, and caused the horrible death of scores of Europeans, French, Germans, Austrians and Italians."

It is strange that it should have been reserved to a private citizen to formulate this complaint, and that it has occurred to no one of the Consular authorities in Egypt to bring as yet to the notice of their respective Governments the "barbarous" conduct of the British authorities and the consequent "horrible death of scores of Europeans." A glance at the Bluebook will show that whatever may have been General Stone's motives for leaving his family in Cairo on July 6th, when he himself went to Alexandria, want of due warning was certainly not one. Blue-book, Egypt, No. 17 (1882) is the text we refer to.

It is matter of history that after the Alexandria massacre of June 11th, a complete exodus of Europeans from Egypt commenced. *As early as June* 15 (No. 19, Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville, June 19, 1882, enclosure 3, page 15) we find that "the American missionaries have been advised by the commander of the corvette to proceed to Alexandria, and they had to leave by express train. The German School is closed and the pastor is leaving. M. Sinkiewicz, the French Consul-General, has published a letter stating it is now impossible for him to answer for public tranquillity and suggesting a momentary absence as the safest guarantee. . . . . . The population at Cairo is panic-stricken and the exodus is general."

On June 29 (10 days after Sir E. Malet's report) Mr. Cartwright thus describes the state of affairs (No. 60, p. 51): "The exodus of Europeans and the preparations for flight, after seeming temporarily to have abated, continue with increased vigour. The hotels are closing; the shipping agents, including the P. and O. Company, have transferred their offices to the neighbourhood of the port, and the banks which still remain are preparing to remove their staff to the ships."

It is obvious that even at that early date the "thousands of Europeans residing in the interior cities" had fled to the seaboard. A limited number of Greeks and Levantines remained; but in no circumstances would these have gone.

Next, on July 7 (No. 166, enclosures 1 and 2, p. 100) the Consuls-General ask Sir Beauchamp Seymour collectively "On how long a delay we could count for the departure of our countrymen." The reply is: "In any case 24 hours' clear notice shall be given."

The following day, July 8, Mr. Cartwright telegraphs to Lord Granville (No. 167, p. 100): "Yesterday (viz., July 7) all the Consuls-General finally recalled such of their subjects as still remained in Cairo, the French Consul telegraphing that hostilities were momentarily expected to be commenced by the English fleet. The effect of this telegram was to produce a general panic in Cairo, followed by an exodus, in which probably all the foreigners now remaining in Egypt will leave."

It was on the evening of the 9th July (more than 48 hours later) that Mr. Cartwright "warned all the Foreign Consuls-General to withdraw their subjects in the course of the next 24 hours" (No. 192, p. 111). This "withdrawal" obviously refers to Alexandria; the Consuls-General, as has been seen, having already ordered withdrawal from Cairo. Finally on the following morning, July 10 (three days after the withdrawal from Cairo had been ordered), the Admiral gave 24 hours' noticed to Arabi, and simultaneously the British Cabinet telegraphed the fact to the several European Powers.

This recital of dates and facts needs no comment. The description of the bombardment as "the bombardment of an open seaport" speaks for its own accuracy, and needs no refutation; the scores of Europeans murdered is equally imaginative. In point of fact there were very few murders of Europeans, probably not half-a-dozen in all, at and after this bombardment, and those that took place were due to the fact that in spite of the repeated warnings we have referred to the individuals subsequently murdered refused to leave. General Stone will remember that his friend, Mori Bey (since dead), at that time Secretary to the Survey and Settlement Department, was afterwards charged with having brought about the death of two of the Survey employés by putting obstacles in the way of their leaving. These were the men murdered at Mahallet-el-Kabir to whom General Stone makes allusion. The inquiry by no means cleared Mori Bey. Finally, when General Stone writes of "the English Consul-General, the English Postmaster-General (of Egypt), and the English Collector of Customs, and the high functionaries of the administrations" after the announcement of the bombardment "quietly eating their dinners and suppers in the city they were about to bombard, and jokingly discussing the probable effect of the heavy gun practice," he must be reminded that the acting English Consul-General (the Consul-General was ill, and in Europe) went on board the Tanjore on the evening of the 9th (after announcing to the other Consuls-General what was to happen on the 11th; No. 192, p. 111) that the English Postmaster-General remained alone on shore, on the night of the 9th, and passed the afternoon of the 10th, and the whole of the 11th in an open boat off the Alexandria breakwater, having remained on shore too late to get off to the ships, in the endeavour to save his records, and to ensure the safety of all his *personnel*; and that the English Collector of Customs was on sick leave in Europe, his place being temporarily occupied by an English subject, not an Englishman, who also passed the evening and night of the 9th on board the Tanjore.

The following is the letter by Stone Pasha in the *Century Magazine* to which the above remarks refer:—

The Editor of the *Century*.—Dear Sir.—My daughter has corrected the proof of her diary which you sent her.

At your request I add a few words of explanation, giving some general account of the circumstances under which the diary was written.

As you are perhaps aware, I was at that time, and had been for a dozen years, the Chief of the General Staff of the Khedive of Egypt. My duties at that critical period required me to be a part of the time in Alexandria and part of the time in Cairo. On the 6th of July I took the evening train for Alexandria, expecting to return on the 8th. On the 8th I found it impossible to leave, as matters looked very threatening, and I could not telegraph for my family to leave Cairo without creating more panic. I felt that it was probable that the British Admiral would eventually bombard Alexandria, but I could not conceive that he could bombard an open sea-port after having proclaimed that he entered its harbour "as a friend,"—certainly not without giving such clear and timely notice that the thousands of Europeans residing in the interior cities (to whom no notice was given) would have opportunity to leave; for he and all the British authorities must have known perfectly well that the bombardment of Alexandria by any European fleet would cause the engaged inhibitants to work vengeance on all Europeans who might be in the country, of whatever nationality.

To my astonishment the notice of only "twenty-four hours' was given, andt hat notice was given late in the afternoon of the 9th of July, "after the departure from Cairo of the last train on that day for Alexandria. At the same time the foreign war-ships and ships of refuge were advised to quit the harbor "at noon on the 10th!"

This barbarous disregard on the part of the British of the lives of citizens of all other nationalities caused me, as well as thousands of others, fearful anxiety, and caused the horrible death of scores of Europeans—French, Germans, Austrians, and Italians.

I was forced to decide in a moment the best course to pursue to secure the safty of my wife and daughters a hundred and twenty miles in the interior. There was no train to leave Cairo until 8 o'clock A.M. on the 10th, and that train would be due at Alexandria at 3 o'clock P. M., three hours after the departure of the ships of refuge. I felt that four ladies struggling in a railway station for a place, in the midst of a crowd of panic-stricken Europeans would have but small chance; and even should they succeed in securing places in the railway carriages, [illegible] more than probable that they would be turned out at some point of the road to make place for soldiers [illegible] their way to the threatened city.

Even could they reach Alexandr[illegible] the ships would not be there to receive them, and I could find no place of safety for them in a town about to be bombarded. I hastened to the telegraph office and sent a dispatch to the senior officer to the Staff at Cairo, informing him that the British were about to act, that I remained at my post, and confided my family to the honour of the Staff. It was a desperate situation, but my decision proved to have been the correct one; for the families that left Cairo by the 8 a.m. train on the 10th arrived too late to get on board the ships, and were subjected to the horrors of the bombardment.

The following morning I placed my son on board the Lancaster frigate, and with a heart full of the deepest anxiety went about my duty near the Khedive, with as calm and cheerful a countenance as was possible.

During the day of the 9th of July, the palace of Ras-el-Tin was thronged with European officials of high grade. Even after the announcement of bombardment, the English Consul-General, the English Postmaster-General (of Egypt), the English Collector of Customs, and the high functionaries of the various administrations were quietly eating their dinners and suppers in the city they were about to bombard, and jokingly discussing the probable effect of the heavy gun practice, apparently not thinking of or caring for the women and children of nationalities other than British in the interior. All British subjects had been carefully sent away.

On the 10th only five Western officials remained around the Khedive in his palace—one American and four Italians. One of these was myself; another, an Italian rear-admiral; another the physician to His Highness; another his secretary; the other, his master of the ceremonies. These five, with a few Turkish, Armenian and Egyptian officers and officials, formed the little court of the Khedive through the scenes of the bombardment, and the three days following during which the palace of Ramleh was surrounded by troops sent to burn it and shoot down all who should attempt to escape.

Then came the British occupation of Alexandria, and the campaign against Arabi. During this campaign I did all of which I was capable to aid the allies of the Khedive well knowing that while such was my duty, yet the performance of that duty day by day, and act by act, must necessarily add to the dangers clustering around my family in their isolation. In my position every act was of course well known and conspicuous to the enemies of the Khedive.

The situation continued for my family and myself until the 8th day of August, when I had the happiness of receiving them on board the Dakalieh at Port Said.

This happy result was due principally to the prompt decision of Commander Whitehead, United States Navy, who not fearing to take upon himself reponsibility when an American family was in danger, promptly acceded to my request to enter the Suez Canal and at Ismailia to demand of the authorities at Cairo that the family should be brought there and delivered to him on the deck of the U. S. ship Quinnebaug.

Means were taken to cause information of his resolve to reach the ears of Arabi, and he acted before being subjected to a demand in the name of the U. S. Government.

Had Admiral Seymour given even forty-eight hours' notice of his intention to bombard, he and his Government would have been spared the frightful responsibility which now weighs upon them of causing the horrible death of European men, women, and children, who perished miserably in the interior, and of hundreds of Egyptian women and children who perished in the bombardment and in the panic flight from the hastily bombarded town.

During the so-called "massacre" of June 11th, 1882, in Alexandria, European *men* were struck down by the infuriated populace, but not a woman or child was injured. During the Christian bombardment of Alexandria scores of Egyptian women and children perished, and their husbands, brothers, and fathers wreaked vengeance, a little later, on the innocent and helpless Europeans at Tantah and Mehallet-el-Kebir.—Very truly yours,

CHARLES P. STONE,
Lieut. General.

The following are extracts from Miss Stone's diary:—

Cairo, July 6th, 1882.—This has been a day of excitement, and mamma looks pale and tired in spite of her efforts to bear up bravely. This morning papa announced his intention of going by the evening train to Alexandria, and proposed taking Johnny with him. I saw a pained look in mamma's eyes, and knew she would suffer much from the separation from her dear boy, even for two days only, as proposed; but he looked so wistful and longing when she asked him if he would like to go that she gave her consent. I wish she had not. I think that perhaps she would have decided differently, if he had not come to her as she was packing his travelling satchel, and said with an affectionate gesture, "If you need me 'marmee,' or would be happier to have me stay, I shall be much better pleased to be with you." That settled it; and with great tears dropping on his linen she went on with the packing.

Since the massacre of last month in Alexandria, mamma has been terribly anxious when papa has been called there; but as his service requires him to be there to-morrow there is nothing left us but silent endurance and hope.

I had a wretched foreboding all day that some unhappiness was in store for us. The constant coming and going of the staff-officers, the pale faces of mamma and sister, and the alarming telegrams, all conspired to make me nervous and unhappy.

At about five o'clock I left my chamber, thinking I would go and try to comfort mamma. I met her maid in the corridor, who told me she was in her chamber, reading. Sister was with Todas Santas in the morning room and papa and Johnny in his cabinet (directly under mamma's room), with a staff officer examining a new rifle. While the maid was still speaking there came from below a loud report. I staggered back a few steps, and just then papa and Johnny came dashing upstairs, exclaiming, "where is your mother?" I pointed to the chamber door, and followed them in. Mamma was sitting before her toilet table, her book fallen from her hands, her hair covered with plaster from the ceiling, and a great hole a few inches from her feet, where a bullet had pierced the heavy Persian carpet. The bullet had gone up and buried itself in the ceiling overhead, bringing down a shower of plastering. The rifle had gone off while papa was handling it!

Papa and Johnny left for Alexandria by the 6 p.m. train.

July 7th.—Telegram from Johnny, saying, "All well."

July 8th.—Letter from papa. He thinks that Admiral Seymour will finally bombard Alexandria; and that if he cannot find a pretext he will make one. Mamma had an interview with some of the staff officers, and they say that Arabi will betray the Khedive; that he is determined to rule Egypt, and whatever the Khedive may say or do, Arabi will try to put him aside, even should it mean assassination.

July 9th.—No news from Alexandria.

July 10th.—After passing an anxious day we were startled by having the card of Ali Pacha Cherif (a cousin of the Khedive) brought to the drawing room. We thought he was with his highness in Alexandria and felt instantly that he was the bearer of bad news. He came in his *costume de voyage*, covered with dust, and looking very much agitated. He said, "Madam, I bring you news from Stone Pacha. Admiral Seymour has given notice that he will bombard Alexandria to-morrow. The Khedive has left the palace of Rasel-Tin, and gone to Ramleh (which is a few miles east of Alexandria, on the shore of the Mediterranean). He had only twenty-four hours, notice in which to escape from the city. The Christians have fled to the ships. The Mussulmans are scattered over the country trying to find safety. Stone Pacha desired me to say that he is with the Khedive at the palace of Ramleh, and your son John Bey is at sea about ten miles out on the flag-ship Lancaster. The English threaten to keep up the bombardment twelve hours. After it is over the Pacha will return to the Hotel d'Europe, and your son may return after a few days." There is great excitement in the city of Cairo. The Arab women are going through the streets to-night wailing and covering their heads with dust.

July 11th.—The staff officers came to the house in great numbers to-day to tell us there is no danger for us. The bombardment is said to have ceased at sunset to-day. Official telegrams state that several fine buildings were destroyed, all the forts silenced, and large numbers of Egyptian soldiers killed. Some of the English ships were struck and report says many English were killed and wounded.

Mamma tried to send a telegram to papa, but failed; as all the European employés, both here and at Alexandria, have fled, and we must wait until they can be replaced by the Egyptian operators who were turned out when the English took charge of the telegraph department; so they say. Neither can we send letters, as the post office department is also in confusion; however, that will soon be regulated.

Mamma came to the desperate determination of sending our faithful Oster Mohamed to Alexandria with a letter to papa, asking him to send Johnny home and imploring him to give her definite instructions as to what we shall do.

The panic is simply frightful. The trains going to Port Said and Suez are crowded. I thought all the Christians had gone in the panic following the massacre; but I suppose these now going are the poor *ouvriers* who hoped to stay on. The different foreign Governments are paying them passage to some safe port. Mamma has ordered Mohamed to go to the Hotel d'Europe, and if papa is not there to seek him at the Ramleh palace; and we expect him back to-morrow evening, as the express trains are stopped and he must take any accommodation he can get. We felt very sad when we parted with the faithful creature; he has been with us for nearly thirteen years, and loves us better than he does himself. When he bade mamma good-bye he said, "My lady, I will find the Pacha if I live; and if he orders me to go to Johnny Bey, I shall go if I have to fight every step of the way." We trust him implicitly. Oh! if papa would only tell us to go, we might reach some safe spot. But, alas! Johnny is separated from us, and every hour that we must remain increases the danger of trying to escape. The railway stations are crowded with infuriated natives who insult Christians, and I hardly believe we could get permission to have a staff-officer to accompany us, as these officers are already suspected of wishing ill to the "Araby party." Mamma had busied herself all day in putting our clothes, or some of them, into trunks, hoping papa will tell us what to do.

July 12.—Officers have been running in and out all day, bringing the wildest reports that are flying about the city. They say it would be extremely perilous for us to attempt to escape; at any rate, we must abide by papa's decision. Some of the staff-officers applied for a guard for our house, and two policemen were sent to stand at our gate; but to-day mamma demanded that papa's two orderlies from the War Department should be stationed in the garden, near the door.

They came, and we feel safer; for two finer, braver men never lived. They came to mamma to thank her for having applied for them. They said: "We never had a friend until Stone Pacha came to Egypt. He took us from poverty and wretchedness, and made us what we are, happy, well-fed, well-dressed men, with our families living in comfort. We swear by the heads of our dear children, by the bread that we have eaten, and better than all, by the Prophet, that no harm shall come to the Pacha's wife and children until we lie dead on your door-step."

We feel safer, but we long to have news of papa and our dear boy. I wish Mohammed would come; we thought surely he would be here this afternoon, as mamma ordered him to return by the first train after communicating with papa. Poor mamma! She ordered several nice dishes from our dinner to be kept warm, saying with a hopeful voice, "You know, girls, my boy will be ravenous after his journey." I wonder how she can even hope he will come.

It is nearly midnight. Sister is pacing up and down her chamber waiting. As I look from my window, I see the four armed men looking like statues in the moonlight, and two faithful servants sleeping on the gravel walk before the door.

July 13.—Mohammed returned about two o'clock this morning and brought a letter from papa, but alas! not Johnny boy. He had a frightful journey down and back. The train was crowded with hoies and munitions of war going down, and with wretched fugitives coming back. He was twelve hours *en route* to Alexandria, and found papa at midnight at the Hotel d' Europe. The next morning papa took Mohammed with him to see the forts. Many were utterly demolished, and he saw several dead soldiers still lying under the great cannon. They visited the hospital. It must have been a heart rending sight; the wounded were lying on the bare stone floors, covered with blood and dust, gasping for water, and some dying for want of proper care, as there were only three doctors there. Oh, how could Arabi bring such misery on his country! Why did he not make some preparations for the sick and wounded? He evidently knows nothing of war, although he boasts of his patriotism, and makes such desperate threats against all foreign powers.

Papa's letter was only a few lines telling us what we knew before, that Johnny was safe on the Lancaster, giving a short description of the bombardment, and thanking her for sending him clothing, but unable to give us a hint, under the circumstances, as to what we were to do, for while he was writing the bombardment recommenced.

I watched mamma's face as she read the letter. When I saw the tightly compressed lips, the despairing gesture with which she handed it to sister saying, "Read it to the children, Hettie," I knew we were in a "bad fix," as Johnny says. We all crept off to our rooms without speaking, without even looking each other in the face. I knew positively that mamma would never leave Cairo without papa's orders; and he, knowing the danger of Christian ladies travelling alone, cannot yet advise us to leave.

Alexandria is in flames; the soldiers and low class of Arabs are pillaging and plundering, and Arabi is encamped near Ramleh.

This morning, after breakfast, mamma called us all to her, and said: "My children, we are in great trouble, but we must look it bravely in the face, and try to help each other to bear it. Papa has a good reason, of course, for leaving us here; he may rescue us yet; only we may have to undergo great suffering in meantime. You know he left me money enough only for a few days' expenses. That is all gone, and I must use your little stores. I shall be forced to exercise great economy, and as it will last but a short time. Now, I want you to promise me to be patient, to be cheerful, and always brave. Go on with your studies, keep always busy, and trust to me to save you, if it is possible, when the worst comes. We have firearms enough in the house to defend ourselves until we can get help from the staff-officers; and if they fail us, you can be brave and face death like good soldiers. Only promise me never to let an Arab touch you. When it comes to that, remember I expect you to save yourselves by putting a bullet through your heart. Don't leave me to do it."

We all kissed her, and gave our sacred promise to do all she required; then we all went to our different duties. Johnny is safe, thank God.

We went out driving this afternoon, taking an orderly on the box with the coachman, but even he could not prevent our being insulted in words, and we shall in future be forced to remain in the house. That will be hard to bear in this hot weather, but we must be cheerful and patient as we promised this morning.

The streets are crowded with wretched Arabs from Alexandria. They are the worst looking people I ever saw. Filthy, degraded women, and fierce, brutal men. We hear that the chief of police is almost desperate about having them pouring into the city in such numbers. What to do with them is the question. They left the train shouting? "We have come to teach you Cairenes, how to kill Christian;" and they are sleeping on their bundles of dirty rags on the side walks to-night.

(*To be continued.*)

MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP.

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. As. 10. at druggists. B. S. Madon & Co. Bombay, General Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Head Office—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ₣3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ₣800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

London Office—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited)

Capital—£1,000,000.
Reserve Fund—£210,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOU[NTS] are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balanc[e] does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PILSENER BEER,

"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 „ pts.
Cash With Order.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents and Sole Importers of Beck and Co.'s Pilsener Beer.
Sub-Agent for Bombay:
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. ...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 55 0	„ 58 0
Guirand Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	„ 33 0	„ ...
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„ 48 0	„ ...
Dry Elite	„ 48 0	„ 50 0
First Quality Dry	„ 40 0	„ 42 0
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann, Ayen Champagne.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 37 0	„ 39 0
Goldlack, extra	„ 42 0	„ 44 0
MOSELLE. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Josephshöefer (still)	„ 24 0	„ ...
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 0 0	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	„ 17 0	„ 20 0
Geisenheimer	„ ...	„ 21 0
Leibfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Steinwein	„ 22 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 26 0	„ 29 0
Rudesheimer	„ 0 0	„ [illegible]
Marcobrunner	„ [illegible]	„ [illegible]
Queen Victoria Berg	„ [illegible]	„ 33 0
[illegible]	„ 36 0	„ ...
From [illegible], Mayence.		
[illegible]enheimer	Rs. 14 0	Rs. ...
Moselblümchen	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	„ 0 0	„ 19 0
Hochheimer	„ 0 0	„ 23 0
Brauneberger	„ 20 0	„ ...
Liebfraumilch	„ 0 0	„ 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 23 0	„ 26 0
Rudesheimer	„ 28 0	„ ...
Josephshöfer	„ 29 0	„ 32 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 33 0	„ 36 0
Steinberger	„ 33 0	„ 36 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 41 0	„ 44 0
Johannisberger	„ 42 0	„ 45 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	Rs. ...
From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.		
Haut Sauterne	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
MARSALA WINES.		
Marsala Wine	Rs. 14 0	Rs. ...
Do. do. Superior	„ 16 0	„ ...
CLARETS. From Messrs H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	„ ...
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	„ ...
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	„ 15 0	„ ...
Cru de Barreyre	„ 19 0	„ ...
Chateau La Begorce	„ 24 0	„ ...
From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	„ 13 0	„ 15 0
Haut Canon	„ 14 0	„ 17 0
Margaux	„ ...	„ 19 0
From Messrs. Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	„ ...
St Julien	„ 28 0	„ ...
From J. Roemer & Sohn—Wien.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 18 0	Rs. ...
Chateau Romer	„ 17 0	„ ...
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	„ 25 0	—
Cognac, Green labels (vine leaf) white capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	„ 24 0	—
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 36 0	...
BURGUNDY. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc		
Volnay	Rs. 22 0	Rs. ...
Chamberlin	„ 28 0	„ ...
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	..
Breadalbane Highland Whisky	„ 22 0	..
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	„ 22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky***	„ 25 0	..
BEER.		Per doz pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Lagerbier	„ 5 0	„ ...
Kaiser Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
		Per doz. Impl. pints
Romford Light Bitter Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 8
India Pale Ale	„ 5 0	„ ...

SUNDRIES.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummuel	„ 30 0	„ ..
Italian Vermouth	„ 18 0	„ ...
Do. do. Superior	„ 20 0	„ ...
Do. do. Finest	„ 21 0	„ ...
Red Genova Gin, per case of 15 bottles	„ 25 0	„ ...
Green Genova Gin, per case of 12 bottles	„ 15 0	„ ...
Real Italian Oil, (Flutes)	„ 0 0	„ 6 0
Do. do. Pints	„ 0 0	„ 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	„ 14 0	„ ...
[illegible] Calorio Punsch	„ 15 0	„ ...
Cherry Cordial	„ 15 0	„ ...

	Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavit	15 0
Fortuna Koruman Brœudevin	„ [illegible] 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel	„ 20 0
Old St. Croix Rum	„ 20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum	„ 22 0
Swiss condensed milk in Bottles	„ 4 8
Do. do. „ Tins	„ 5 0
Do. do. „ Superior	„ 6 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Swedish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do.	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Do. Prime Preserved	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do.	per 2 lb. tin	2 4
Hams, Danish finest, smoked	per lb.	0 11
Swiss Cheese in tins, from 25 to 50 lbs.	per lb.	0 11

(Nett Cash.)

From L. Gradler and Hartwig, Gotha.	per 2 lb. tin.	Per 1 lb. tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ 0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ 0 12
Asparagus	„ 2 8	„ 1 8
Cut Asparagus in Water	„ 1 6	„ 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage	„ 1 0	„ 0 10
Red do. do.	„ 1 4	„ 0 12
Young French Beans in Water	„ 0 12	„ 0 7
Cellery	„ 0 14	„ 0 14
From Busch, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.		
Smoked Sausages	„ 1 8	„ ..
Asparagus	„ 2 8	„ 1 8
Cellery	„ 0 14	„ 0 10
French Beans	„ 0 14	„ ...
Cut French Beans	„ 0 8	„ ...
Young Peas, second quality	„ 0 10	„ ...
Small Sausages	„ 1 6	„ ..

TERMS.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 25th June, 1884.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(Successors to Collett & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
Established 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, Breach Candy Road,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
Paid-up Capital, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

Electric Machines, for 10 Incandescent Lamps	..	Rs.	350
Do. 40	do.	„	750
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each.	..	„	1,200
Do. 8 do. 500	do.	„	1,200
Do. 20 do. 500	do.	„	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
Patent Wick Carbons give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-street

GORGE LIVERS

[Billious] conditions, constipation, piles, dyspepsia headache, cured by "Wells' May Apple Pills" As. 4, p. 1, and As. 10. boxes at druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay Genera Agent for India.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY

TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.
CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL Wm. CHAR. GOTT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BARONET.—I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month [I]t is a very good Hotel, and I am very much satisfied.

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable It is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay, and its situation commands it to those who like myself require to be near all the Public offices.
E. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very pleased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here.
Wm. GREEN, J. P., Kidder Minster

I and my Family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel almost a fortnight, and have pleasure in stating my satisfaction of the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility.
J. COLLIER, Melbourne, Australia.

Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortabl[e] and well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive.
Geo. MALCOLM, Major, Border Regiment.

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

FREE FROM FUSEL-OIL.
Everywhere in demand. No Breakages.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.
Price per dozen case Rs. 26, subject to Cash Discount.
CUTLER PALMER AND CO.,
Sole Agents in Bombay.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT FACT AS TO BELTING.

At the Bath and West of England Show held at Maidstone from the 2nd to the 6th June, various Belts were in use on the machinery in motion there. On the 4th about noon the rain came on, and continued up to the close of the Show on the 6th. During the whole of the rain out in the open, one of Gandy's Patent American Cotton Belts continued to do its work satisfactorily, driving a set of Messrs. Taylor and Meats' three throw pumps. This was the only Belt that continued to work in the rain. All the Leather and Rubber Belts had to be taken off owing to their inability to drive in wet weather. This fact alone speaks volumes. How long will it take to convince Englishmen (the Americans are already convinced) that the Gandy Belt is the CHAMPION BELT of the World?

150, Queen Victoria St., London, and Baltimore, U. S. A.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Badham, Pile & Co., Limited, announce that they have taken over the business of P. Grant & Son, Hornby-row, and have engaged an experienced English Saddler and Boot-maker to conduct the same. In conjunction with the aforesaid we shall add our Boot and Shoe Department carefully supervised by a practical experienced English Cutter. We are now prepared to execute promptly and well any orders in

SADDLERY, HARNESS-MAKING,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKING,
And leather goods of whatever description at our new Branch,
HORNBY-ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.

BOMBAY POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR CHRISTY MINSTREL TROUPES.

BANJOS WITH MACHINE HEADS.	Rs. a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head, electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75 0
Ditto ditto with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65 0
Ditto ditto with inlaid wooden hoop and handle, with brass fittings, in case (fretted)	55 0
Ditto ditto with plated hoop and brass fittings (fretted)	60 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0
BANJOS WITH PEG HEADS.	
Six-stringed Banjo, with peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75 0
Seven-stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rose-wood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted)	50 0
CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.	
Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20 0
Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	18 0
Ditto ditto wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Ditto ditto oak hoop	12 0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop	15 0
PICCOLO BANJOS.	
Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head, in case, complete	40 0
Ditto ditto with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model)	25 0
Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rosewood hoop and handle, inlaid	12 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop	10 0
Ditto ditto (parchment nailed on)	5 0
PICCOLOS.	
Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver keys and slide-head, in D or G, in Mahogany box	25 0
Ebony ditto in D (without case)	10 0
FLAGEOLETS.	
Cocoa-wood, in D, with flute-head, six German-silver keys and German-silver tips, in Mahogany box	25 0
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	20 0
NIGGER WIGS.	
Each Rs. 4, 5, 6, and	7 0

NIGGER BONES.	Rs. a.
Per set	2 0
Do. Ebony	2 8
A substitute for Bones, the Distinet	0 8
TAMBOURINES WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.	
14 inches in diameter	12 0
12 ditto	9 0
11 ditto	6 0
9 ditto with teak head	3 0
9 ditto electro-plated metal hoop	12 0
CASTANETS.	
Ebony, per set	2 8
TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.	
Rs. 4, 6, 8, and	12 0
GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.	
At Rs. 15, 20, and	24 0
VIOLINS.	
Straduarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 120, and	150 0
Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Black-wood Case, complete.	
BRASS WHISTLES.	
A large assortment, each Rs. 0-8, 0-12, 1-0, 1-4, and	1 8
NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLES.	
Each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8 and	4 0
ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.	
No. 1 Mahogany Instrument	50 0
No. 2 ditto ditto	65 0
No. 3 Best finished rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed	95 0
No. 4 Best finished rosewood Instrument, keys bushed, metal studs	120 0
No. 5 Walnut Instrument with steel vibrators, brass corners, in walnut case	225 0
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.	
Mahogany Concertina, 20 keys	25 0
Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish	35 0
Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, Rs. 40 and	45 0
Mahogany Concertina, 30 keys	45 0
FLUTES.	
Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood with 8 German-silver keys and German-silver Tip, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, by Boosey & Co.	100 0
Best English-made D Flutes in Mahogany cases, Rs, 50, 60, and	75 0
Cheaper Flutes, without case, each Rs. 5, 10, 15, and	25 0
FRENCH ACCORDIONS OR FLUTINAS.	
A new stock just received, each at Rs. 20, 25, 28, 30, and	35 0

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yards [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

TWO fashionable ERDODY CARTS hung upon patent axles and long side springs, with silver lamps complete; one painted blue, fine lined orange, and the other black and vermillion both trimmed in blue, built by Windover of Longacre, and arrived per s.s. Ethiopia.

A pair of well-bred, fast-trotting and young Australian mares, thoroughly broken to harness, and suitable for a mail-phaeton, or a light barouche. Height about 15 hands; price Rs. 1,200.

Carriages and pairs can be let on hire during the Monsoon by months, on reasonable terms.

Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM, has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
General Agent [for B]ombay
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-84.
2 GOLD MEDALS AND 2 FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES
AWARDED TO
JOHN DICKINSON & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS, LONDON & CALCUTTA
SECTION F. CLASS 68. The only Gold Medal awarded.
PRINTING PAPERS: Extra Superfine, Fine and Handmade, also the "Lion Brand" Printing Papers in Buff, Crimson and Black Label qualities, specially made for the Indian Market.
COLOURED PRINTINGS for Covers of Pamphlets, Prospectuses, &c.
SURFACE COLOURED, ENAMELLED and VARNISHED PAPERS.
LATE, LITHO, MAP and DRAWING PAPERS.
"MINIE" PAPER of special strength, equal to Hand-made.
WRITINGPAPERS: Hand and Machine-made, Tub and Engine sized; Tinted Writings; also the "Lion Brand," Green Label Writing Foolscap for the Indian Market.
SECTION B. CLASS 11.
CARDS, CARDBOARDS and PASTEBOARDS.
COLOURED and ENAMELLED CARDS and BOARDS.
ENVELOPES of every description.
BLOTTINGS.
CUT WRITINGS and BOXED STATIONERY, including Visiting Cards in Sliding Boxes.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:—7, NEW CHINA BAZAR STREET.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
Established—1825.

£505,936 WAS PAID IN CLAIMS in 1882 and £508,144 in 1883, or over One Million Sterling within the last two years under Standard Policies which fell in by death or maturity.

THE FUNDS during the same time have steadily increased and now amount to upwards of Six-and-a-quarter Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable securities.

A MARKED PREFERENCE was again shown last year by the Assuring Public in favour of the Standard Office. Applications were received for assurances amounting to £1,708,903-5-2, and Policies were granted for £1,361,676-16-[illegible], believed to be the largest new business transacted by any of the Scotch offices during 1883.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary.
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 38, Elphinstone Circle, (above Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.), Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice roaches flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, skunks, chipmunks, gophers As. 6, p. 1, Druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay General Agents.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.
INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to
FRAMJEE SANDS & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COM[PANY].

[illegible]

[Fire] Premiums for 1882 ..... £300,000
„ 1882 ..... £[illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.
Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7[illegible] per cent.
Reduction to European rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £2,878,159

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,581 17 2	1877	£[illegible],758,042 19
1872	£2,318,210 11 5	1882	£4,[illegible]2,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum [S]treet.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,0[00]

FIRE [and MA]RINE INSURANCE in the Compani[es] [illegible] UNDERSIGNED, who [illegible] ALL [illegible] ALL [illegible] FAVOURABLE [illegible] Rates [illegible] CILITIES and [illegible] TERMS. CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY, and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents

A[D]VANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

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Do.	FF	do.	do.
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lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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